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ABSTRACT

This book of supplemental exercises is one of a series of books designed to provide educational materials in addition to the instructional texts in the Adult Learning Skills Program. Exercises in this intermediate level book are for the English subject area. Course numbers and exercise topics are: 501 (nouns and articles, plurals, and nouns, possessive forms of nouns, common and proper nouns, capitalization, abbreviations, simple subjects and predicates, physical and mental action verbs, direct objects), 502 (action and state of being verbs, verb phrases, singular and plural forms of verbs, simple subjects and predicates, compound subjects and predicates, subject/verb agreement, regular and irregular verb forms, simple tense, commonly confused verbs), 503 (personal pronouns, personal pronoun usage, correct order of pronouns, contractions with pronouns, pronouns and antecedents, pronoun/antecedent agreement), 601 (adjectives, adjectives and indefinite pronouns, forming adjectives from proper nouns, adverbs, contractions with not, double negatives, comparison of adjectives and adverbs, irregular forms of adjectives and adverbs), 602 (prepositions and prepositional phrases, objects of prepositions, subjects and predicates with introductory phrases, subject/verb agreement with intervening phrases, coordinating conjunctions, correlative conjunctions, interjections), and 603 (plurals of nouns, regular and irregular verb forms, commonly confused verbs, pronouns and antecedents, adjectives and adverbs, double negatives, comparison of adjectives and adverbs, coordinating and correlative conjunctions, subject/verb agreement, capitalization). (YLB)

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ENGLISH

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Intermediate Supplemental Exercises

Courses 501—603

CE 044 920

Adult Learning Skills Program
Chicago Urban Skills Institute

One of the City Colleges of Chicago

ADULT LEARNING SKILLS PROGRAM

Supplementary Exercises

in

ENGLISH

Courses 501-603

CHICAGO URBAN SKILLS INSTITUTE

Peyton S. Hutchison, President

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Department of Curriculum

CITY COLLEGES OF CHICAGO

Oscar E. Shabat, Chancellor

The exercises in this booklet and in this series have been designed to provide educational materials in addition to instructional texts. The curriculum staff consists of five full-time ABE/GED Curriculum Specialists, four part-time ABE/GED Curriculum Writers, and three ESL Curriculum Specialists. The exercises in the Intermediate Level were developed in the subject areas by the following writers:

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501, Exercise 1

OBJECTIVE: To recognize nouns as words that name persons, places, objects, and ideas

PART I

DIRECTIONS: Tell what each noun is by writing person, place, object, or idea after it.

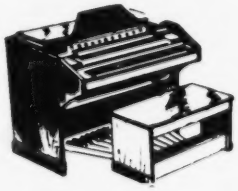
EXAMPLE: man - person city - place table - object liberty - idea

1. chair _____
2. daughter _____
3. machine _____
4. window _____
5. park _____
6. peace _____
7. wife _____
8. Europe _____
9. drugstore _____
10. beauty _____
11. friend _____
12. Bible _____
13. engine _____
14. freedom _____
15. aunt _____
16. secretary _____
17. Spain _____
18. success _____
19. Portland _____
20. teacher _____

PART II

DIRECTIONS: Write five nouns for each of the categories below.

	Persons	Places	Objects	Ideas
EXAMPLE:	soldier	library	organ	love
1.	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____



OBJECTIVE: To identify articles and nouns in sentences

PART III

A, an, and the are words that signal nouns. They are called articles. Sometimes a word comes between an article and the noun.

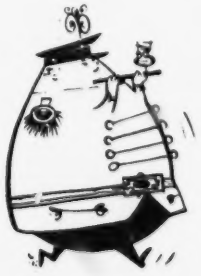
DIRECTIONS: Underline the articles in the sentences below. Circle the noun that follows the article. Some sentences have more than one article.

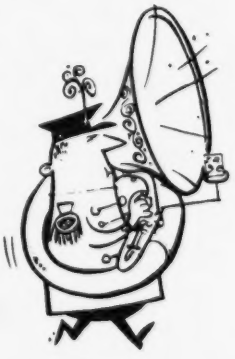
EXAMPLE: A (mayor) will be elected.

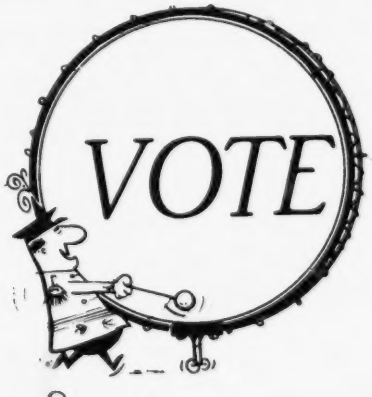
This is an important (day).

The (event) is about to happen.

1. The crowd hurried to find seats in the hall.
2. The cameramen were busy getting things set up.
3. An engineer checked the equipment.
4. People all over the city were tuned in to their televisions.
5. Some people listened to the radio.
6. Three speakers walked onto the stage.
7. An emblem of the city hung behind the speakers.
8. A man sat on the left side of the stage.
9. This man was a moderator.
10. He listened to the questions and took notes.
11. All three of the speakers wanted to be the next mayor of the city.
12. The debate was now over.
13. Each candidate was allowed to make an additional statement.
14. Who will be the next mayor of the city?
15. Only the voters can decide.







OBJECTIVE: To correctly use the articles "a" and "an"

PART IV

"A" is used before words that begin with a consonant sound.
EXAMPLE: a family, a chair, a book, a nail
"An" is used before words that begin with a vowel sound or a silent h.
EXAMPLE: an album, an hour, an idea, an agent

DIRECTIONS: Choose the article "a" or "an" and write it in the blank.
EXAMPLE: a newspaper an arrow

1. _____ building
2. _____ eagle
3. _____ month
4. _____ item
5. _____ group
6. _____ answer
7. _____ partner
8. _____ honor
9. _____ team
10. _____ inch
11. _____ glass
12. _____ opening
13. _____ bruise
14. _____ dictionary
15. _____ hurricane
16. _____ letter
17. _____ umbrella
18. _____ example
19. _____ hot dog
20. _____ envelope

PART V

DIRECTIONS: Write the correct article in each blank. Circle the noun that follows the article.
EXAMPLE: a sour (apple) an unusual (painting)

21. _____ expensive watch
22. _____ portable TV
23. _____ arithmetic problem
24. _____ new tie
25. _____ white overcoat
26. _____ evergreen tree
27. _____ homework assignment
28. _____ orange shirt
29. _____ apricot bedspread
30. _____ ocean cruise

OBJECTIVE: To form and use plurals of nouns

PART I

DIRECTIONS: Write the plural form for each of the nouns listed.

Add s or es	Change y to i and add es	Change f or fe to v and add es
1. table _____	1. candy _____	1. wife _____
2. lunch _____	2. fly _____	2. loaf _____
3. potato _____	3. lady _____	3. calf _____
4. box _____	4. salary _____	4. knife _____
5. alley _____	5. enemy _____	5. leaf _____

Change spelling to form plural	Don't change spelling to form plural
1. child _____	1. sheep _____
2. man _____	2. pants _____
3. tooth _____	3. moose _____
4. foot _____	4. deer _____
5. goose _____	5. scissors _____

PART II

DIRECTIONS: Choose any 10 of the plural forms of the nouns above. Use each noun in a sentence.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

10

OBJECTIVE: To recognize singular and plural forms of nouns

PART I

DIRECTIONS: Underline the correct plural form of each singular noun.

EXAMPLE: goose: gooses geeses <u>geese</u>

SINGULAR		PLURAL		
sleeve:	1. sleevies	sleeves	sleefes
tomato:	2. tomatoes	tomatos	tomato
fox:	3. foxs	foxes	foxies
match:	4. match	matches	matchs
half:	5. halves	halfs	halfes
city:	6. citys	cities	cityies
life:	7. lives	livies	lifes
hobby:	8. hobbyies	hobbys	hobbies
glove:	9. gloves	glovies	glofes
supply:	10. supplys	supplyies	supplies

PART II

DIRECTIONS: Change each singular noun to plural.

EXAMPLE: wish - <u>wishes</u> leaf - <u>leaves</u> sheep - <u>sheep</u>

1. person _____	11. ax _____
2. deer _____	12. birthday _____
3. story _____	13. mouse _____
4. bush _____	14. chairman _____
5. hair _____	15. dress _____
6. family _____	16. thief _____
7. house _____	17. trout _____
8. group _____	18. wolf _____
9. shelf _____	19. company _____
10. army _____	20. trousers _____

OBJECTIVE: To form plurals of nouns

DIRECTIONS: Change the singular noun in parentheses to the plural form.

EXAMPLE: (hobby) Reading and swimming are Ellen's two main hobbies.

(purse) 1. Venture has a sale on three styles of _____.

(valley) 2. Many _____ are shown in the movie.

(cake) 3. The baker has three _____ to decorate.

(movie) 4. Margie and Joseph enjoy going to the _____ with friends.

(grocery) 5. Bob spent $50.00 for one bag of _____!

(chair) 6. "Please move all the _____," said Larry to his son.

(tooth) 7. Can the dentist clean Mr. Johnson's _____ in one hour?

(birthday) 8. My family celebrates three _____ in June.

(sandwich) (lunch) 9. Two _____ were placed in each of the _____.

(flower) 10. Can Les carry the bouquet of _____ upstairs?

(book) (shelf) 11. Stack the _____ neatly on the _____.

(portion) 12. Don ate three _____ of meatloaf.

(eye) 13. Lynn's _____ are always sparkling.

(recipe) 14. Can you write down your _____ for me?

(ruler) 15. Some _____ are standard and some are metric.

(radio) 16. Do _____ with large speakers sound better?

(poem) 17. Claudia has written many _____.

(song) 18. The choir sang the _____ with emotion.

(fireman) 19. There were eight _____ outside of the building.

(page) 20. Tape all of the torn _____ carefully.

OBJECTIVE: To form the plural and possessive forms of singular nouns

DIRECTIONS: Write the plural, singular possessive and plural possessive forms of the nouns below. The first one has been done for you.

	Singular	Plural	Singular Possessive	Plural Possessive
1.	voter	voters	voter's	voters'
2.	book			
3.	player			
4.	year			
5.	woman			
6.	table			
7.	thief			
8.	brother			
9.	knife			
10.	fly			
11.	army			
12.	building			
13.	moose			
14.	leaf			
15.	valley			
16.	shelf			
17.	box			
18.	tomato			
19.	baby			
20.	house			
21.	team			

OBJECTIVE: To form the possessive of singular and plural nouns

PART I

DIRECTIONS: Below is a list of singular and plural nouns. Write the possessive form of each noun by adding an apostrophe (') or ('s).

EXAMPLE: visitor visitor's visitors visitors'

1. Chicago _____
2. ladies _____
3. mountain _____
4. buses _____
5. student _____
6. classes _____
7. taxi driver _____
8. parent _____
9. pictures _____
10. bees _____
11. bosses _____
12. Lucy _____
13. member _____
14. carpenter _____
15. policemen _____
16. club _____
17. fish _____
18. Charles _____
19. day _____
20. race _____

PART II

DIRECTIONS: Rewrite these groups of words to form the possessive by adding an 's to the correct noun.

EXAMPLE: boat belonging to Joe Joe's boat

1. notes written by the secretary _____
2. car owned by Ivan _____
3. flowers purchased by Regina _____
4. shoes owned by Audrey _____
5. studio rented by Donna _____
6. play performed by the children _____
7. tools belonging to Ralph _____
8. opinion of the public _____
9. books belonging to the library _____
10. coat belonging to Charlie _____

OBJECTIVE: To distinguish between common and proper nouns

PART I DIRECTIONS: Match each common noun in Column A with a proper noun in Column B. Number one has been done for you.

A		B
k 1.	newspaper	a. Pacific
_____ 2.	holiday	b. Panama
_____ 3.	taxi	c. Los Angeles
_____ 4.	comedian	d. White Sox
_____ 5.	boxer	e. General Educational Development (GED)
_____ 6.	singer	f. Bill Cosby
_____ 7.	ocean	g. Christmas
_____ 8.	exam	h. Chicago Sun-Times
_____ 9.	canal	i. Muhammad Ali
_____ 10.	baseball team	j. Checker
_____ 11.	city	k. Tom Jones

PART II DIRECTIONS: Tell whether the underlined nouns are common or proper by writing a C or P above the underlined word.

P C P

EXAMPLE: Steve has tickets for Great America.

1. Bill and Sue stayed at the Hyatt during their trip.
2. The Dales ate dinner at a Chinese restaurant.
3. My niece is coming from Texas on Tuesday.
4. McDonald's Restaurant is giving away free french fries.
5. Sears Tower is the tallest building in the world.
6. Mustangs are made in Detroit.
7. Both lawyers argued with the judge for hours.
8. Mrs. Kaminski types sixty words a minute.
9. The CTA operates both buses and el trains.
10. All employees get paid on Friday.

OBJECTIVE: To distinguish between common and proper nouns

PART I

DIRECTIONS: Write two proper nouns for each common noun listed below.

EXAMPLE: store Sears, Jewel

1. day _____
2. month _____
3. street _____
4. city _____
5. holiday _____
6. car _____
7. state _____
8. school _____
9. athlete _____
10. book _____
_____
11. woman _____
12. country _____
13. president _____
14. continent _____
15. mayor _____
16. doctor _____
17. restaurant _____
18. park _____
19. magazine _____
20. TV program _____
_____

PART II

DIRECTIONS: Change each common noun to a proper noun and use it in a sentence.

EXAMPLE: librarian - Mr. Hugo helped me find the reference book.

1. man _____
2. lake _____
3. game _____
4. movie _____
5. governor _____
6. soap _____
7. company _____
8. ocean _____
9. actor _____
10. mountain _____

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OBJECTIVE: To distinguish between proper and common nouns and to capitalize proper nouns

PART III

Rule 1. Capitalize the names of days of the week, months, and holidays.

DIRECTIONS: Rewrite the sentences below using capital letters where needed.

EXAMPLE: Lynn will be promoted in march.

Lynn will be promoted in March.

1. Koto will return the car on tuesday.

2. We plan to spend father's day in Pittsburgh.

3. The children are having a halloween party.

4. Is february the coldest month of the year?

5. Zelda and Mike were at Times Square last new year's eve.

6. The Jewish holiday, hanukkah, lasts for eight days.

7. Are you going to the parade on veteran's day?

8. Raymundo was born on september 28, 1972.

9. On wednesday I will be moving to my new apartment.

10. On the fourth of july the city always has a fireworks display.

Rule 2. Capitalize only the specific names of streets, cities, states, mountains, rivers, lakes, and oceans.

PART IV

DIRECTIONS: Read the pair of sentences below. Rewrite the sentence that has proper nouns that need to be capitalized.

EXAMPLE: James lives in the next block on clark street.
James lives in the next block on that street.
James lives in the next block on Clark Street.

1. During the summer we go fishing by the lake.
During the summer we go fishing by lake michigan.

2. Climbing to the top of mount everest is a great challenge.
Climbing to the top of a mountain is a great challenge.

3. Anita is moving to arizona to open a new business.
Anita is moving to another state to open a new business.

4. I saw people rafting on a dangerous river.
I saw people rafting on the colorado river.

5. Yolanda left for a vacation to the hawaiian islands.
Yolanda left for a vacation to the islands.

6. My cousin's family just moved to a house by the atlantic ocean.
My cousin's family just moved to a house by the ocean.

7. We drove through the rocky mountains.
We drove through a mountain range.

8. What is the capital city of our state?
Springfield is the capital of illinois.

9. I have to wait for my bus on state street.
   I have to wait for my bus on this street.

10. What is the longest river in the country?
    Is the mississippi river the longest river in the country?

Rule 3. Capitalize the names of specific buildings, companies, agencies, etc.

PART V

DIRECTIONS: Rewrite the sentences using capital letters where needed.

1. We went to the top of the john hancock building to see the view.

2. When I saw the chemicals the factory was dumping into the water, I called the environmental protection agency.

3. My daughter was just accepted by chicago state university.

4. Sidney Jackson applied for a job with the xerox corporation.

5. I can fill out my tax forms using the books that I have from the internal revenue service.

OBJECTIVE: To identify and form abbreviations of nouns

PART I

DIRECTIONS: Write the abbreviation for each word.

Months

EXAMPLE: January Jan.

1. February _____
2. March _____
3. April _____
4. August _____
5. September _____
6. October _____
7. November _____
8. December _____

Days of the Week

Saturday Sat.

1. Sunday _____
2. Monday _____
3. Tuesday _____
4. Wednesday _____
5. Thursday _____
6. Friday _____

PART II

DIRECTIONS: Write the word for the following abbreviations; then give an example of each abbreviation. A dictionary may be used.

Titles for People

Ex. Sen. senator Sen. Percy

1. Mr. _____ _____
2. Mrs. _____ _____
3. Dr. _____ _____
4. Supt. _____ _____
5. Gen. _____ _____
6. Sgt. _____ _____
7. Prof. _____ _____
8. Gov. _____ _____
9. Rev. _____ _____
10. Hon. _____ _____

Titles for Streets

st. street State St.

1. ave. _____ _____
2. blvd. _____ _____
3. pl. _____ _____
4. ter. _____ _____
5. dr. _____ _____
6. rd. _____ _____
7. ln. _____ _____
8. pk. _____ _____
9. sq. _____ _____
10. ct. _____ _____

OBJECTIVE: To capitalize and use abbreviations of proper nouns

PART I

Many businesses use abbreviations in their names. Five of the most common ones are listed below.

DIRECTIONS: Use each of the abbreviations listed below as part of a business title in a sentence.

EXAMPLE: brothers bros. I went to Nelson Bros. to look for a bedroom suite.

1. company co. _____
2. corporation corp. _____
3. incorporated inc. _____
4. limited ltd. _____
5. associates assoc. _____

PART II

DIRECTIONS: Write the two-letter abbreviations for the states listed below. A dictionary may be used.

EXAMPLE: Indiana IN

1. Alabama _____
2. Arizona _____
3. Arkansas _____
4. California _____
5. Colorado _____
6. Florida _____
7. Georgia _____
8. Illinois _____
9. Louisiana _____
10. Massachusetts _____
11. Montana _____
12. Nevada _____
13. New Jersey _____
14. New York _____
15. North Carolina _____
16. Pennsylvania _____
17. Tennessee _____
18. Virginia _____
19. Washington _____
20. Wisconsin _____

OBJECTIVE: To capitalize titles when used before and after names

PART III

DIRECTIONS: Read the pair of sentences below. Rewrite the sentence that has proper nouns that need to be capitalized.

EXAMPLE: The article in the paper was written by Cynthia Atwood, editor.
The article in the paper was written by the editor.
The article in the paper was written by Cynthia Atwood, Editor.

1. I will talk to a lawyer about this problem.
I will talk to Robert Carson, attorney-at-law, about this problem.

2. Every summer aunt Rebecca comes to visit us for three weeks.
Every summer our aunt comes to visit us for three weeks.

3. People should let their senator know about the problems in the area.
People should let senator Anderson know about the problems in the area.

4. Did you think the judge made a fair decision?
Did you think that judge Pierce made a fair decision?

5. Will your uncle move to California to retire?
Will your uncle Harold move to California to retire?

6. Last week general Redmond came in to inspect the troops.
Last week the general came in to inspect the troops.

7. Was this order approved by J. M. Bonwitt, president?
Was this order approved by the president of the company?

8. Yesterday the reverend visited a friend in the hospital.
Yesterday reverend Williams visited a friend in the hospital.

9. Jeanette should really see a doctor about that cough.
   Jeanette should really see doctor Ingalls about that cough.

   _____

10. When will governor Thompson meet with the farmers?
    When will the governor meet with the farmers?

    _____

11. I wonder if the mayor will keep his campaign promises.
    I wonder if mayor Douglas will keep his campaign promises.

    _____

12. Gregory Trimmer has just become a sergeant in the army after seven years.
    Gregory Trimmer, sergeant, has been in the army for seven years.

    _____

13. This problem will have to be discussed with our supervisor.
    This problem will have to be discussed with Ralph Leonard, supervisor.

    _____

14. Has the cardinal returned to the city yet?
    Has cardinal Bernardin returned to the city yet?

    _____

15. My daughter talked to her professor about the science project.
    My daughter talked to professor Johnson about the science project.

    _____

OBJECTIVE: To identify simple subjects and simple predicates in sentences

DIRECTIONS: Write the simple subject and simple predicate of each sentence in the columns to the right.

		SUBJECT	PREDICATE
EXAMPLE:	Carol sent a lovely thank-you note.	Carol	sent
1.	The carpenters nailed the railing down.		
2.	The detective slowly opened the cabin door.		
3.	We drove through the mountains for hours.		
4.	My neighbor painted his house in one day.		
5.	This morning the new bank opened for business.		
6.	Alice passed her driver's test.		
7.	The library sponsored a display for Black History Week.		
8.	The children quickly hid behind the van.		
9.	This river flows into a lake.		
10.	Today the cook worried about everything in the kitchen.		
11.	The apples looked very fresh.		
12.	Margaret phoned him this morning.		
13.	Richard thought about his new wife often.		
14.	Julie always slams the downstairs door on her way out.		
15.	The doctor told Fred to stop smoking.		
16.	The Johnsons paid an electric bill for $45.73.		
17.	Those baby photographers really understand children.		
18.	My foreman always shouts his orders to his men.		
19.	Derrick owns a summer home in Michigan.		
20.	Our church group collected one thousand dollars for pre-school equipment.		

OBJECTIVE: To recognize verbs that show physical or mental action

DIRECTIONS: The action verbs are underlined in each sentence. Tell whether they are physical or mental action by placing a P or M after each sentence.

EXAMPLE: They painted the van sky blue. P

Sharon memorizes important telephone numbers. M

1. The jury believes his story. _____
2. Mr. Thompson forgot to close his car window. _____
3. The janitors wax the floors once a month. _____
4. Jan jogs through the park most mornings. _____
5. Henry thinks quickly in a crisis. _____
6. John backed the car into the driveway. _____
7. The mechanic replaced the spark plugs. _____
8. Most flowers grow well in sunlight. _____
9. That song reminds me of a movie. _____
10. Louise walks to church to save money. _____
11. The family decided to grow their own food. _____
12. Gloria works for a large paper mill. _____
13. She knows about the surprise baby shower. _____
14. Two years ago I smoked a pack of cigarettes a day. _____
15. Mark worries about his future often. _____
16. The manager told Mr. Stein about the pay raise. _____
17. Carlos sleeps late on Sunday mornings. _____
18. Jeanette held the winning ticket. _____
19. Martha ate three servings of pudding. _____
20. The batter sliced a hit to left field. _____

OBJECTIVE: To identify the simple subjects, simple predicates, and direct objects in sentences

DIRECTIONS: Write the simple subject, simple predicate, and direct object for each sentence in the columns below.

		Subject	Predicate	D.O.
EXAMPLE:	Matthew locked all the windows.	Matthew	locked	windows
1.	Lynn played her flute for an hour.			
2.	The pitcher threw his famous fastball.			
3.	Pat quickly ate her lunch.			
4.	Ted drove the truck to work today.			
5.	Bill sold art supplies.			
6.	That little boy believed your story.			
7.	Miriam Sanchez bought a new bedroom set.			
8.	The reporter forgot her notes.			
9.	My neighbor owns four cats.			
10.	Mr. Johnson treats his customers well.			
11.	Ralph left the car unlocked.			
12.	Arlene wrote a check for the balance.			
13.	The post office sent the notice.			
14.	Junk mail annoys some people.			
15.	The driver survived the crash.			
16.	Early this morning Gail flooded the engine.			
17.	Our landlord painted the hallway.			
18.	Andrew solved these math problems.			
19.	Mrs. Wong finally got her check last week.			
20.	Aunt Mary always adds her opinion.			

OBJECTIVE: To identify and use nouns as direct objects in sentences

PART I

DIRECTIONS: Underline the direct objects in the sentences below.

EXAMPLE: We need volunteers to do the work.

1. Lacey turned on the headlights.
2. John gave away his radio.
3. Gary watched soap operas.
4. Mrs. McDay overloaded the washing machine.
5. Do you want these tickets?
6. Hank is visiting Maine this summer.
7. I washed windows this morning.
8. Our family saves coupons.
9. Mr. Brown mailed the tax forms.
10. The doctor used the stethoscope.

PART II

DIRECTIONS: The following sentences are similar to those in Part I. Make up a new direct object for each sentence and write it on the line.

EXAMPLE: We need money to do the work. (time, people, etc.)

1. Lacey turned on the _____.
2. John gave away his _____.
3. Gary watches _____.
4. Mrs. McDay overloaded the _____.
5. Do you want these _____?
6. Hank is visiting _____ this summer .
7. I washed _____ this morning.
8. Our family saves _____.
9. Mr. Brown mailed the _____.
10. The doctor used the _____.

502, Exercise 1

OBJECTIVE: To recognize verbs as words that show action or state of being

DIRECTIONS: Underline the verbs in the following sentences. Tell whether they are action (A) or state of being (B) by placing one of these letters after each sentence.

EXAMPLE: The stewardess served the coffee quickly. A

The stewardess was very helpful. B

1. The guard led us to the second floor. _____
2. Cynthia felt tired last night. _____
3. The reservation is for Thursday. _____
4. The doctor ordered a liquid diet for the patient. _____
5. The punch tastes too sweet! _____
6. I grabbed the child before she fell. _____
7. Springfield is the capital of Illinois. _____
8. The accident damaged the car. _____
9. A crowd gathered at the scene. _____
10. She seemed angry. _____
11. I felt bad about his transfer. _____
12. Lydia dropped a hint to her boss. _____
13. Mae looks thinner in the black dress. _____
14. Congress discussed tax rates. _____
15. Blood flows through our bodies. _____
16. We smelled burning rubber. _____
17. The rain soaked my clothes. _____
18. The druggist filled the prescription. _____
19. This room seems hot. _____
20. Men, women, and children are human beings. _____

OBJECTIVE: To identify verb phrases in sentences

A verb phrase is a helping verb or verbs plus the main verb.

EXAMPLE: John was working late. was + working

John will be working late. will be + working

Sometimes words come between the helping verbs and the main verbs. These words are called verb interrupters. Questions and negative sentences usually have verb interrupters.

EXAMPLE: Can I walk to the store from here?

I can never make crispy chicken.

DIRECTIONS: Underline the verb phrase in each sentence.

1. I will be an apprentice for six weeks.
2. Mr. Gonzales will not buy the fruit stand.
3. The piano player has played for our club before.
4. Have you been waiting in line very long?
5. Lucinda is not going to her exercise class.
6. The fans were shouting at the top of their lungs.
7. We have not found the missing link.
8. The carpet was cleaned by a professional.
9. Joseph has worked hard.
10. Bob is earning his degree.
11. Mother has baked a layer cake for your birthday.
12. The reporter has been writing for years.
13. The visiting team has arrived.
14. Is Mayor Petrowski running for re-election?
15. The building was damaged by the tornado.
16. Sharon was crying over the death of her aunt.
17. Did you put the money in a savings account?
18. Marlon Brando has acted in many movies.
19. Do we need another chair for the living room?
20. Many women have returned to work.

OBJECTIVE: To recognize and use singular and plural forms of verbs

DIRECTIONS: Underline the singular or plural form of the verb as required.

EXAMPLE: That man (jog, jogs) every day. Lisa (walk, walks) to work.
Those men (jog, jogs) every day. Her friends (walk, walks) to work.

A singular verb often needs an -s ending.	Ex. He laughs.
A plural verb drops the -s ending.	Ex. They laugh.

1. Antonio (work, works) long hours.
2. His friends (work, works) long hours.
3. Mark always (change, changes) his mind at the last minute.
4. Children often (change, changes) their minds about what toys they want.
5. Linda (write, writes) to me every week.
6. My grandchildren (write, writes) once a month.
7. Marietta still (smoke, smokes) a pack of cigarettes each day.
8. The plumber (seem, seems) upset.
9. The union members (seem, seems) upset.
10. Janet usually (wait, waits) for her husband.
11. The telephone man (plan, plans) his route daily.
12. Jeff (help, helps) me carry the groceries upstairs.
13. Carol always (win, wins) first prize for her cakes.
14. The people (want, wants) lower food prices.
15. This judge (want, wants) the reporters to leave.
16. Alonzo (pack, packs) his own lunch for work.
17. We always (pack, packs) a large picnic lunch.
18. Tanya (dance, dances) very gracefully.
19. He (take, takes) his children to the park.
20. They (take, takes) their children to the park.

OBJECTIVE: To use singular and plural forms of some irregular verbs

PART I

A few verbs change spelling from singular to plural form:				
Singular form:	is	was	has	does
Plural form:	are	were	have	do
Exceptions occur only when using these pronouns:				
I:	am	was	have	do
You:	are	were	have	do

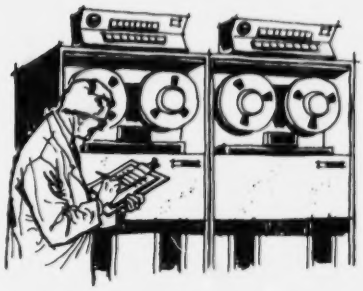
DIRECTIONS: Circle the correct verb in each sentence.

EXAMPLE: The workers (was, (were)) on their lunch break.
The worker ((was), were) on his lunch break.

1. That woman (is, are) a reporter for Channel 2 News.
2. Those men (is, are) reporters for Channel 2 News.
3. You (is, are) a reporter for Channel 2 News.
4. I (am, are) a reporter for Channel 2 News.

5. They (was, were) waiting for the bank to open.
6. She (was, were) waiting for the bank to open.
7. I (was, were) waiting for the bank to open.
8. You (was, were) waiting for the bank to open.

9. You (has, have) finished loading the truck.
10. Alfredo (has, have) finished loading the truck.
11. The movers (has, have) finished loading the truck.
12. I (has, have) finished loading the truck.



13. Jackie (do, does) her work with a computer.
14. The salesmen (do, does) their work with a computer.
15. You (do, does) your work with a computer.
16. I (do, does) my work with a computer.

PART II

DIRECTIONS: Circle the correct verb in each sentence.

EXAMPLE: The truckers (is, (are)) on strike.
That truck driver ((is), are) angry.

1. The carpenters (has, have) finished the cabinets.
2. My TV (was, were) broken all month.
3. Her friend (does, do) all her own sewing.
4. These vases (is, are) very expensive.
5. I (has, have) a new car.
6. We (was, were) going to see the new movie.
7. I (do, does) my income taxes every year.
8. That dog (is, are) always barking.
9. I (am, are) worried about the storm.
10. All month you (has, have) worked overtime.
11. My landlord (was, were) calling all morning.
12. All the doctors (is, are) working in the hospital tonight.
13. You (was, were) in that restaurant today.
14. They (do, does) their work very carefully.
15. She (has, have) given me her keys.

OBJECTIVE: To identify simple subjects and simple predicates

DIRECTIONS: Identify the simple subject and simple predicate in each sentence. Write them in the columns below.

		Subject	Predicate
EXAMPLE:	Salvador took the bus to 5th Street.	Salvador	took
1.	Chris walked through Grant Park last night.		
2.	The sponsor buys commercial time on TV.		
3.	Ethel wore a beige dress.		
4.	Mr. Miller understood their problem.		
5.	Julie sent her aunt an invitation.		
6.	Susan carried her hat and gloves.		
7.	The Fords changed their minds about going fishing.		
8.	Mr. Campbell wrote many plays.		
9.	Henry Kissinger went to Paris for peace talks.		
10.	Tall palm trees grow in Florida.		
11.	The driver turned left at the light.		
12.	A chilly wind blew across the field.		
13.	That story hit the morning paper.		
14.	We saw our neighbors at the luncheon.		
15.	Our interns work many hours at the hospital.		
16.	Mrs. Hill spoke to a group of college students.		
17.	Mary started the feud.		
18.	The actors performed well tonight.		
19.	Lee rolled the cart down the aisle.		
20.	The opera singer sang a very beautiful song.		

OBJECTIVE: To identify simple and compound subjects

PART I

> A simple subject is usually one person, place, object or idea.
>
> EXAMPLE: The salesperson persuaded me to buy the shoes. (simple subject)
>
> A compound subject is two or more words used as subjects.
>
> EXAMPLE: Martha and Joe refinished that cabinet. (compound subject)

DIRECTIONS: Underline the subject in each sentence.

1. The tourists waited for the bus.
2. The foreman and his workers asked about safety.
3. Congress has a Senate and a House of Representatives.
4. Ellen won first prize.
5. The Dodgers and Cubs are playing tonight.
6. Carl quit smoking.
7. The realtor sold the house.
8. The owner refunded the money promptly.
9. His truck's muffler and tailpipe need repair.
10. Many truck drivers use that road.
11. The jury waited for the evidence to be presented.
12. Dresses, shoes, and jeans are on sale.
13. The neighbors formed a block club.
14. Gasoline and heating oil are made from crude oil.
15. The Small Claims Court handles claims for $1,000 or less.
16. The city fixed the pot hole.
17. May and Laura improved their typing.
18. Corn, peas, and carrots are needed for this recipe.
19. John lost his tools.
20. The secretary and her boss worked through lunch.

OBJECTIVE: To identify compound subjects and compound predicates

PART II

DIRECTIONS: Underline the compound subject in each sentence.

EXAMPLE: Red and blue are my two favorite colors.

1. Cheese and crackers are a great snack.
2. Winning or losing will determine the playoff team.
3. A can opener and a knife sharpener are useful items.
4. Nouns and pronouns are "naming words."
5. The Army and Navy are two branches of service.
6. Eggs and toast will be served for breakfast.
7. Phillip or Lawrence will pick up mother from work tonight.
8. Mrs. Parks and Mrs. Pulaski work at the cleaners.
9. A bus and a car collided at the intersection!
10. Eighth Street and Franklin Avenue are on the west side.

PART III

DIRECTIONS: Underline the compound predicate in each sentence.

EXAMPLE: The comedian laughed and joked with a group of friends.

1. The children in the nursery ran and played all day.
2. Wash and slice these tomatoes for our salad.
3. The man stopped and stared at a pretty lady.
4. Oliver ran and kicked the football across the field.
5. Alice laughed and played with her newborn baby.
6. Lois tried and tried to get to work on time.
7. Buyers want and demand good service.
8. We plastered and painted the family room.
9. Sharon washed and ironed every Tuesday.
10. The man pulled and pulled at the stuck window.

OBJECTIVE: To identify compound subjects and compound predicates

PART I

DIRECTIONS: Underline the compound subject or compound predicate in each sentence. If there is no compound subject or compound predicate write NONE after the sentence.

EXAMPLE: The television and radio were stolen.

Yolanda smiled and welcomed her new neighbor.

1. Caps and gowns are worn at most graduations.
2. People pushed and shoved at the rock concert.
3. Joseph is a co-owner of this restaurant.
4. More pictures and plants are needed in the den.
5. The mayor was a shrewd man.
6. Maria stood and waved to her children.
7. The lawyer and his client had a tough time with the judge.
8. All the lights in the house went out.
9. Rhonda screamed and screamed until the dog ran away.
10. Clerks type and file our monthly reports.

PART II

DIRECTIONS: Write five sentences with compound subjects and five sentences with compound predicates in the space below.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

OBJECTIVE: To recognize that a verb must agree with the subject in number

PART I

DIRECTIONS: Rewrite and expand each sentence below by changing the subject to the plural form. Remember that the verb must agree with the subject in number.

EXAMPLE: The store delivers. The stores deliver within a five mile radius.

1. The neighbor complains. _____
2. The telephone rings. _____
3. The river flows. _____
4. The rose blooms. _____
5. The dancer rehearses. _____
6. The deer eats. _____
7. The baby cries. _____
8. The musician plays. _____
9. The clock ticks. _____
10. The butcher cuts. _____

PART II

DIRECTIONS: Rewrite and expand each sentence below by changing the subject to the singular form.

EXAMPLE: The disc jockeys play. The disc jockey plays my kind of music.

1. The bombs explode. _____
2. The soldiers march. _____
3. The vines cling. _____
4. The jockeys ride. _____
5. The comedians tease. _____
6. The children sleep. _____
7. The doors open. _____
8. The contestants win. _____
9. The roads wind. _____
10. The faucets leak. _____

OBJECTIVE: To determine subject/verb agreement in sentences with simple subjects

PART I

DIRECTIONS: Underline the correct form of the verb in each sentence.

EXAMPLE: Many people (was, <u>were</u>) waiting at the bus stop.

1. How many patients (is, are) still here?
2. These shoes (look, looks) ten years old.
3. Uncle Henry (enjoy, enjoys) old movies.
4. How much money (was, were) left?
5. The botany class (study, studies) plants.
6. His brothers (plan, plans) to go to dinner.
7. The club members (try, tries) to organize activities.
8. The dancer (practice, practices) all day.
9. A head of lettuce (is, are) in the grocery bag.
10. Do you (has, have) any money?

PART II

DIRECTIONS: Underline the incorrect verb in each sentence. Write the correct form to agree with the subject.

EXAMPLE: The towels <u>is</u> in the dryer. ___are___

1. The children makes a lot of noise. _____
2. The boss plan to return by noon. _____
3. My favorite hobby are reading. _____
4. His son play the flute. _____
5. His jokes was not very funny. _____
6. Scarlet fever are a serious disease. _____
7. The engineers is in the union. _____
8. You was not in class the other day. _____
9. Guard dogs protects this store. _____
10. The water have been dripping all night. _____

OBJECTIVE: To determine subject/verb agreement in sentences with compound subjects

PART I

DIRECTIONS: Underline the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

EXAMPLE: Air and water (contain, contains) oxygen.

1. Inez and her husband (argue, argues) often.
2. Soccer and cricket (is, are) played in the West Indies.
3. Lemon juice and baking soda (remove, removes) stains from cloth.
4. Rita and John (goes, go) to class after work.
5. James and Florence O'Keefe (want, wants) to train their dog.
6. The couple and their son (jogs, jog) each day.
7. Temperature and timing (are, is) important in cooking.
8. Mae and Joseph (write, writes) for the same newspaper.
9. My checkbook and my bank statement (agrees, agree) this month.
10. Written and oral tests (are, is) given in each course.
11. Aldermen and volunteers (surveys, survey) their wards before elections.
12. Spices and herbs (flavors, flavor) food nicely.
13. Bob Hope and Joan Rivers (make, makes) people laugh.
14. Jill and her mother (uses, use) gloves to clean the oven.
15. The mayor and his wife (have, has) a lot of influence.

PART II

DIRECTIONS: Write five sentences with compound subjects. Remember that the verb must agree with the subject.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

OBJECTIVE: To use correct forms of regular verbs

DIRECTIONS: Change the verb in parentheses to the correct form by adding -ed or -ing endings.

EXAMPLE: (talk) I talked to mother for over an hour yesterday.

(walk) I am walking two miles a day now.

(clean) 1. The landlord _____ the rug before I moved in the furniture.

(follow) 2. A detective _____ the suspect for three hours.

(play) 3. My brother is _____ the piano at the concert tonight.

(fill) 4. The applicant _____ out the form.

(use) 5. You are _____ my toothbrush!

(cry) 6. Some men have _____ a few times in their lives.

(move) 7. Have you _____ the car today?

(work) 8. Janitors are _____ overtime to clean the building.

(dust) 9. The furniture is _____ twice a week.

(hope) 10. I've been _____ to see you before you left town.

(stop) 11. The taxi _____ to pick up a rider.

(talk) 12. She was _____ to me about you.

(want) 13. You did not do as I _____ you to do.

(walk) 14. Jim _____ along the shore thinking about his future.

(smell) 15. The florist _____ the roses before she wrapped them.

(marry) 16. When I first _____ her, she was a real beauty.

(cook) 17. I am _____ a big Sunday dinner.

(clean) 18. The drapes are _____ once a year.

(laugh) 19. Sharon has been _____ for years at his silly jokes.

(work) 20. Some people have _____ for many years.

OBJECTIVE: To identify the past and past participle forms of irregular verbs

DIRECTIONS: Complete the following chart of irregular verbs by filling in the Past and Past Participle columns.

	PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Ex.	begin	began	begun
1.	break	broke	
2.	eat		eaten
3.	drink	drank	
4.	forget		forgotten
5.	freeze		frozen
6.	go	went	
7.	know	knew	
8.	ring		rung
9.	read		read
10.	sing	sang	
11.	speak		spoken
12.	run	ran	
13.	steal	stole	
14.	swim		swum
15.	see	saw	
16.	burst		burst
17.	make		made
18.	write	wrote	
19.	tear	tore	
20.	wear		worn

OBJECTIVE: To correctly use past and past participle forms of irregular verbs

PART I

The past form of the verb is never used with a helping verb.

EXAMPLE: The candidate (began, begun) to speak.

The past participle form of the verb must be used with a helping verb.

EXAMPLE: The candidate has (began, begun) to speak.

DIRECTIONS: Underline the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

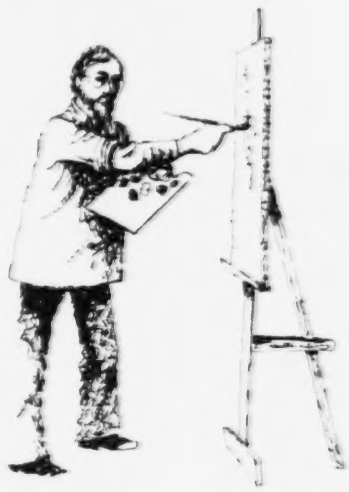
1. The judge (chose, chosen) the winner.
   The judge has (chose, chosen) the winner.
2. The union members have (forgot, forgotten) to sign in.
   The union members (forgot, forgotten) to sign in.
3. They (sang, sung) in the choir.
   They have (sang, sung) in the choir for two years.
4. Ricardo has (knew, known) her for a long time.
   Ricardo (knew, known) her for a long time.
5. Those dishes were (broke, broken) in the sink.
   Those dishes (broke, broken) in the sink.
6. Charles (went, gone) to the store earlier.
   Charles had (went, gone) to the store earlier.
7. I haven't (saw, seen) Sonia today.
   I (saw, seen) Sonia today.
8. Mr. Taylor has (tore, torn) his coat.
   Mr. Taylor (tore, torn) his coat.
9. Mary really (drank, drunk) ten cups of coffee yesterday.
   Mary had really (drank, drunk) ten cups of coffee yesterday.
10. Everyone here has already (ate, eaten) dinner.
    Everyone here already (ate, eaten) dinner.

PART II

DIRECTIONS: Underline the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

EXAMPLE: Tom has (chose, chosen) the wallpaper for the bedroom.

1. I have never been (bit, bitten) by a dog.
2. I (saw, seen) the police car speeding down the expressway.
3. The rider had (ridden, rode) the same horse before.
4. He has (become, became) a very mature young man.
5. She isn't the one who (did, done) it.
6. My coat has (fallen, fell) on the floor.
7. The choir (sang, sung) all the songs I like.
8. Elise has (drank, drunk) too much!
9. Juan has (taken, took) his wife to dinner.
10. Kevin and Judy (went, gone) to help their friend.
11. The policeman (drive, drove) around the block three times.
12. The phone (rang, rung) in the hallway.
13. Greg has (beat, beaten) me at chess.
14. The alderman (choose, chose) to run again.
15. Last night I (eaten, ate) Chinese food.
16. The old couple (come, came) to the picnic.
17. The heavy wind (blew, blown) down the tree.
18. I should have (knew, known) better.
19. He was (forgave, forgiven) for being late.
20. The artist (draw, drew) her a sketch before he began to paint.



OBJECTIVE: To recognize and use irregular verb forms

DIRECTIONS: Write the correct past or past participle form of the verb in parentheses.

EXAMPLE: (do) Have you _done_ all of your math problems?

(come) 1. As soon as my husband _____ home, he sat down to eat dinner.

(go) 2. Harold has just _____ home.

(teach) 3. Mr. Rhodes _____ auto mechanics.

(swim) 4. Have you ever _____ to the other side of the pool?

(freeze) 5. The lake was _____ this morning.

(take) 6. Margaret has _____ her mail from last week.

(drink) 7. After Frances _____ her tea, she left the lunchroom.

(sing) 8. The quartet _____ songs that the audience loved.

(eat) 9. Have you ever _____ in the diner across the street?

(break) 10. My pencil _____ just as I started to write.

(throw) 11. The ball was _____ high over the centerfield fence.

(forget) 12. In all the excitement, I _____ to thank everyone.

(wear) 13. I have _____ out my shoes.

(see) 14. Have you _____ his new sports car?

(grow) 15. Your plants have _____ very tall.

(speak) 16. Have you _____ to mother about moving yet?

(ride) 17. Carlos _____ in Mark's new car.

(begin) 18. Marcia has _____ her graduate work at the university.

(steal) 19. The bank robbers _____ twenty thousand dollars from First National.

(write) 20. I haven't _____ to my niece in several weeks.

OBJECTIVE: To identify verbs in simple present, past and future tenses

PART I

DIRECTIONS: Read the following sentences. Write the tense of the verb in each sentence on the blank line.

EXAMPLE: Carol types quickly. present
Carol typed this letter. past
Carol will type this letter. future

1. The choice of a car is difficult. _____
2. Our loan on the house will be paid in 1990. _____
3. The lights in the studio were decorated. _____
4. This course will help you with your math. _____
5. Rory bought a silver ring. _____
6. Sacramento is the capital of California. _____
7. Mrs. Lennox wants your reply. _____
8. Lydia's hair was styled for the wedding. _____
9. We survived the blizzard of '67. _____
10. The Constitution was written in Philadelphia. _____
11. We are looking for the phone number. _____
12. The clerk will ask you to sign your name. _____
13. Trainees earned money for taking classes. _____
14. We shall see you again before the holidays. _____
15. They were serving coffee in the cafeteria. _____
16. George, Lola, and Dan will play bridge tonight. _____
17. We will arrive in Texas in a few hours. _____
18. The board met last Tuesday. _____
19. This stone is a fake. _____
20. Bob showed April the notice on the board. _____

OBJECTIVE: To identify and use verbs in simple present, past and future tenses

PART II

DIRECTIONS: Underline the correct verb in each sentence.

EXAMPLE: I (visit, visited) my relatives last summer.

1. I (give, gave) my children lunch money last week.
2. The jogger (run, runs) through the park each day.
3. She (tore, tears) her stockings on the chair this morning.
4. Brian will (closes, close) the gates to the parking lot at 8:00 p.m.
5. Marion will (take, took) books and magazines to the nursing home today.
6. He (went, goes) to the last party with Lynn's brother.
7. I shall (worked, work) here for several months.
8. I will (knew, know) the results of the tests by tomorrow.
9. The man turned and (stared, stares) at a pretty lady.
10. Two weeks ago William (does, did) the repairs.
11. Every time I watch that show, I (laugh, laughs).
12. The recipe (call, calls) for three cups of flour.
13. Tomorrow I (will take, have taken) my driving test.
14. The guard (fell, falls) asleep last night.
15. Whenever I dust the picture, it (fall, falls) down.
16. Our youngest son will (enlist, enlisted) in the Army next year.
17. The hairdresser (did, does) each model's hair this morning.
18. A freight train (comes, came) by after I crossed the tracks.
19. Yesterday I (toss, tossed) the towels into the wash.
20. When I pass the fountain, I (tossed, will toss) the coin.

OBJECTIVE: To recognize commonly confused verbs

	Present	Present Participle	Past	Past Participle
sit (to rest)	sit	sitting	sat	sat
set (to place)	set	setting	set	set
rise (to go up)	rise	rising	rose	risen
raise (to force up)	raise	raising	raised	raised

DIRECTIONS: Underline the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

EXAMPLE: Donna asked her son to (sit, set) the table.
He (rose, raised) and walked over to greet us.

1. Janna has been (sitting, setting) by her injured husband all night.
2. Clouds of smoke were (raising, rising) from the chimney.
3. While the officer wrote the ticket, John (set, sat) very still.
4. The new president of the company has been (raising, rising) prices.
5. We (sat, set) extra chairs at each of the tables.
6. Can you (rise, raise) the sofa while I look under it?
7. The stock market (rose, raised) three points today.
8. (Sit, Set) your hair tonight so you can sleep late in the morning.
9. If his temperature (raises, rises), take him to the doctor.
10. I could just (sit, set) here in the park for hours.
11. Did you (set, sit) the alarm clock for the right time?
12. If our landlord (raises, rises) the rent again, we will have to move.
13. Someone (sat, set) on Jessica's new hat!
14. The sun (rises, raises) every morning.
15. Tom asked the waiter where the Jeffersons were (setting, sitting).
16. If the state (rises, raises) our taxes again, I'll be very disappointed.
17. If you (sit, set) down, I'll explain it to you.
18. We (rise, raise) the flag every Fourth of July.
19. Our meeting has been (sit, set) for next Tuesday.
20. The cost of living (rises, raises) every year.

OBJECTIVE: To recognize commonly confused verbs

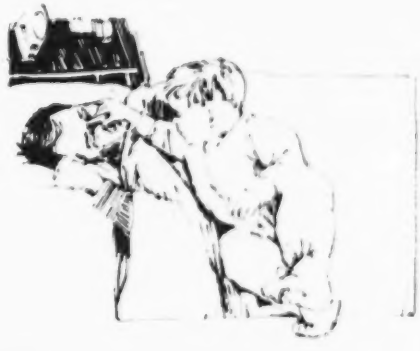
	Present	Present Participle	Past	Past Participle
lie (to rest)	lie	lying	lay	lain
lay (to put down)	lay	laying	laid	laid

DIRECTIONS: Underline the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

EXAMPLE: The airplane (lay, laid) in a body of water. (to rest)

The child (lay, laid) the toy airplane on the table. (to put down)

1. My dog (lies, lays) at the foot of the bed.
2. There were several newspapers (lying, laying) on the desk.
3. Can you remember where you (lay, laid) my hat?
4. How could he have (laid, lain) there for an entire day?
5. Kathy and Mark were (laying, lying) on their stomachs to get a tan.
6. (Lie, Lay) the tablecloth over each corner of the table.
7. For our family picnic, we took blankets and (lay, laid) them on the ground.
8. The commander asked the soldiers to (lay, lie) down their weapons.
9. The landscapers carefully (laid, lay) down the new grass.
10. Babies often (lie, lay) on their stomachs when they sleep.
11. The doctor informed the patient that he must (lie, lay) down.
12. The carpet seems to have been (lay, laid) incorrectly.
13. My youngest son doesn't (lay, lie) in his own bunk bed.
14. I couldn't remember where I had (lain, laid) my keys.
15. Someone had (laid, lain) their dirty socks on the bench.
16. When we got home, Marty was (lying, laying) in bed pretending to be asleep.
17. Mrs. Johnson has (laid, lain) down several times this morning.
18. He annoys me when he (lies, lays) the tools on the kitchen table.
19. I am going to (lie, lay) down for a short nap.
20. You have (laid, lain) in bed long enough!



503, Exercise 1

OBJECTIVE: To identify personal pronouns according to person, number, gender, and case

DIRECTIONS: Using the chart below, write the appropriate pronoun in the space provided in each sentence.

EXAMPLE: Third person, singular, masculine

(objective case) James enjoys going fishing with him.
(nominative case) He enjoys going fishing with Leroy.

CHART

	PERSON	NOMINATIVE	OBJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE
Singular	1st	I	me	my, mine
	2nd	you	you	your, yours
	3rd	he, she, it	him, her, it	his, her, hers, its
Plural	1st	we	us	our, ours
	2nd	you	you	your, yours
	3rd	they	them	their, theirs

First person, singular

(nominative case) 1. _____will go with you.

(objective case) 2. This watch was given to _____.

(possessive case) 3. That was _____book.

(possessive case) 4. That book was _____.

Second person, singular

(nominative case) 1. Were _____planning to go to the meeting?

(objective case) 2. This gift is for _____.

(possessive case) 3. Was _____ anniversary last week?

(possessive case) 4. This pen must be _____.

Third person, singular, masculine

(nominative case) 1. Has _____taken a vacation this year?

(objective case) 2. That cabinet was built by _____.

(possessive case) 3. I worked hard for _____ campaign.

Third person, singular, feminine

(nominative case) 1. _____worked 20 hours of overtime last week.

(objective case) 2. Those flowers were for _____.

(possessive case) 3. I read _____book.

(possessive case) 4. This room was _____last year.

Third person, singular, neuter

(nominative case) 1. _____was a hot day.

(objective case) 2. I will take _____ now.

(possessive case) 3. That poor kitten, you stepped on _____ tail.

First person, plural

(nominative case) 1. _____should all go to the new restaurant.

(objective case) 2. That award was given to _____.

(possessive case) 3. That was _____award.

(possessive case) 4. That award was _____.

Second person, plural

(nominative case) 1. Will_____ work to build our new church?

(objective case) 2. This program was planned for all of _____.

(possessive case) 3. This is _____ program.

(possessive case) 4. This program is _____.

Third person, plural, masculine, feminine, or neuter

(nominative case) 1. Were _____ staying in Chicago for three weeks?

(objective case) 2. We couldn't have done this without _____.

(possessive case) 3. This was _____ home.

(possessive case) 4. This home was _____.

OBJECTIVE: To identify personal pronouns according to person, number, gender and case

PART I

DIRECTIONS: Complete the chart below by filling in the nominative, objective, or possessive case pronouns.

	PERSON	NOMINATIVE	OBJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE
Singular	1st	_____	me	my, mine
	2nd	you	_____	your, yours
	3rd	he, ___, it	him, her, it	___, her, hers, its
Plural	1st	we	_____	___, ours
	2nd	you	you	your, ____
	3rd	they	_____	their, theirs

PART II

DIRECTIONS: Write the correct pronoun case in each of the spaces provided. Use the following pronouns: I, we, our, me, my, you, he, him, your, his, she, her, they, them, their, us. The pronouns may be used more than once.

	NOMINATIVE CASE		OBJECTIVE CASE		POSSESSIVE CASE	
EXAMPLE:	I	took	you	to	their	house.
1.	_____	took	_____	to	_____	house.
2.	_____	bought	_____	some of	_____	flowers.
3.	_____	gave	_____	all of	_____	money.
4.	_____	will take	_____	to see	_____	play.
5.	_____	will drive	_____	to	_____	office.

OBJECTIVE: To recognize personal pronouns in sentences

DIRECTIONS: Underline the personal pronouns in each sentence.

NOTE: It and its are considered personal pronouns.

EXAMPLE: Denise did her shopping early today.

1. We worked with their group for one year.
2. They went looking for a new car today.
3. It is hard to get a taxi on this corner.
4. They couldn't find a large apartment on the east side.
5. Angela thought that she was his favorite girl.
6. Should we go with them to the movies on Saturday?
7. You should have seen the pretty roses in the garden.
8. Michael bought a gift for his sister-in-law.
9. She spent more than an hour looking for bargains.
10. Juan's brother and his uncle are salesmen for the same company.
11. Is he your friend or theirs?
12. That car had its engine rebuilt twice.
13. We think that the new house will suit us just fine!
14. I helped my son with his math problems.
15. John misplaced his car keys and his wallet.
16. They didn't know if the lost dog was yours or ours.
17. If Larry can't take me to the store, I will ride the bus.
18. Do you think he was a good husband?
19. Can't you buy our tickets after work?
20. He was able to reach her by telephone.
21. I hope to be promoted to foreman next month.
22. The decision is theirs to make.
23. Sarah wanted to teach me how to drive her new car.
24. I would have used our tools, but hers were newer.
25. Will you tell him the directions to your house?

OBJECTIVE: To recognize and use personal pronouns as words that substitute for nouns.

DIRECTIONS: Substitute an appropriate personal pronoun for the underlined word (s).

EXAMPLE: Carl decided to remodel his Carl's house. He Carl is a carpenter. He Carl will ask his Carl's friends, Tim and Brian, to help him Carl. They Tim and Brian will work weeknights with him Carl.

1. Daniel and Mary were planning Daniel and Mary's first anniversary dinner.
2. Daniel wanted to use Daniel's mother's recipe to make stuffing for the turkey.
3. Mary wanted to use Mary's recipe.

4. The stuffing was what Daniel and Mary argued about for over an hour.
5. Finally, Daniel and Mary decided to use Mary's recipe.
6. After the stuffing was prepared, Daniel and Mary couldn't decide which vegetables to cook.
7. Daniel and Mary wanted something that would please Daniel and Mary both.
8. Daniel liked carrots and peas.
9. Mary wanted something more festive.
10. Daniel and Mary compromised and used a combination of vegetables.
11. While Daniel and Mary's dinner was cooking, Daniel and Mary divided the work of cleaning the house.
12. Mary liked to wash dishes better than Mary liked to clean floors.
13. Daniel hated washing dishes, but Daniel didn't mind cleaning floors.
14. Knowing this, Mary asked Daniel to clean the floors while Mary washed the dishes.
15. When family and friends arrived, Daniel and Mary came out to enjoy the hard-earned praise that was all Daniel and Mary's.

OBJECTIVE: To use subject pronouns correctly

PART I

DIRECTIONS: Write a pronoun for each underlined noun.

EXAMPLE: Phyllis applied for a sales job. She

1. Mary and Thad are working as census reporters. _____
2. The board wants to keep the buses running. _____
3. In two months the store will close. _____
4. Karen should not have eaten so much ice cream. _____
5. How many times has Tom been late for work? _____
6. At last the loud music stopped playing. _____
7. The union leaders couldn't agree on a contract. _____
8. You should not be surprised by what Maria does. _____
9. Isn't Carla the new student from Maine? _____
10. The store is closed for the holiday. _____
11. Juan wanted to finish work early. _____
12. Yvonne completed her typing test today. _____
13. All day long the supervisor kept losing her temper. _____
14. The foreman ordered more supplies. _____
15. This fall Travis and Sharon are planning to married. _____

PART II

DIRECTIONS: Write sentences using the subject pronouns below.

EXAMPLE: He Do you think he will give us the deposit back?

1. I _____
2. You _____
3. She _____
4. We _____
5. They _____

OBJECTIVE: To use subject pronouns correctly

PART III

DIRECTIONS: Write a suitable subject pronoun for the words listed below.

	SUBJECTS	PRONOUNS
EXAMPLE:	a new desk and chair	they
1.	the vacation	
2.	Kristen	
3.	Mary and she	
4.	the employees	
5.	an apartment	
6.	the five children	
7.	State Street	
8.	the bank and currency exchange	
9.	Marvin and I	
10.	grocery prices	
11.	Felipe and you	
12.	application form	
13.	our rent	
14.	Don and Stan	
15.	a good attitude	
16.	a union decision	
17.	the auto workers	
18.	the donations	
19.	a photographer	
20.	teachers and students	

OBJECTIVE: To use pronouns as objects in sentences

PART I

DIRECTIONS: Write a pronoun for the underlined word (s) in each sentence.

EXAMPLE: Bill was worried about <u>his friends</u>. ___them___

1. The neighbors helped <u>John</u> fix his car. _____
2. Don't worry about <u>the weather</u>. _____
3. Joe asked if he could help <u>Karen</u> with the dishes. _____
4. Ann Mays will marry <u>Tom White</u> in June. _____
5. Do you want to visit <u>Carol and Jan</u> next week? _____
6. Would you give <u>my daughter and me</u> a lift? _____
7. We came to watch <u>the White Sox</u> play the last game. _____
8. The Mitchells gave <u>their daughter</u> a new radio. _____
9. The young mother said to baby John, "I see <u>John</u> in the mirror!" _____
10. Jeff finally wrote <u>his friends</u> a letter. _____
11. Is Mr. Jones scheduled to work with <u>Mr. Todd?</u> _____
12. The crowd was waiting for <u>Reggie Jackson</u> to come in. _____
13. Will Tom be riding with <u>Larry</u> this month? _____
14. The committee gave the award to <u>Sheila West</u>. _____
15. The nurse was worried about <u>the new mothers</u>. _____

PART II

DIRECTIONS: Write a sentence using the objective case pronouns below.

EXAMPLE: <u>it</u> Will you please take <u>it</u> away from here?

1. me _____
2. you _____
3. him _____
4. her _____
5. them _____

OBJECTIVE: To use possessive case pronouns

PART I

DIRECTIONS: Write a possessive pronoun for the underlined noun in each sentence.

EXAMPLE: Were those books Mary James's? hers

1. That was Carol's new car. _____
2. This new car's engine is much smaller than last year's model. _____
3. Josie told me, "The piano is Josie's." _____
4. The new secretary couldn't find the secretary's notebook. _____
5. We told Eric how much we enjoyed Eric's speech. _____
6. Has Vickie written to Vickie's mother? _____
7. Ken and Ruth both said, "We love Ken and Ruth's dog." _____
8. The room down the hall is the children's bedroom. _____
9. Those dishes are Mrs. Morgan's best set. _____
10. I wanted to use Brian's tools to fix the sink. _____

PART II

DIRECTIONS: Write your own sentences using the given pronouns.

EXAMPLE: ours The car that the tow truck is pulling away is ours.

1. my _____
2. your _____
3. yours _____
4. mine _____
5. his _____
6. her _____
7. its _____
8. our _____
9. their _____
10. theirs _____

503, Exercise 8

OBJECTIVE: To use nominative, objective, and possessive case pronouns

DIRECTIONS: Substitute an appropriate personal pronoun for the underlined word(s).

EXAMPLE: He Douglas Wheeler will run in that race today.

_____ 1. The first prize should be given to Mark Jenkins.

_____ 2. Carolyn will sing the first song in the program.

_____ 3. We are taking the children to the zoo.

_____ 4. My brother will buy the soft drinks.

_____ 5. We went to the Taylor's dinner party last night.

_____ 6. At the next party I will introduce you to Dwight and Sharon Parker.

_____ 7. That vase's size is just right for the roses.

_____ 8. That silver bracelet is just like Rita's.

_____ 9. This summer Marcell was planning to take flying lessons.

_____ 10. Bridget's house is the largest on this block.

_____ 11. Did you see Shirley at the store?

_____ 12. The manager told me to write the company president.

_____ 13. The invitation was sent by Anthony Wade.

_____ 14. That dark green car is our cousin's.

_____ 15. Last year I worked with Donna and Angela.

_____ 16. I asked if that cabin was the Franklin family's.

_____ 17. Those neighbors enjoy working in the community garden.

_____ 18. I was asked to go shopping with Pamela Jackson's mother.

_____ 19. That large package by the door is Mr. Rodriguez's.

_____ 20. I had to buy three more notebooks for my daughter's homework.

OBJECTIVE: To use the correct order of personal pronouns with other nouns and pronouns

DIRECTIONS: Rewrite each of the following sentences placing the pronouns in the correct order.

NOTE: Whenever a pronoun is used with a noun, the pronoun is placed last.

EXAMPLE: Wrong: Were she and Gloria planning the vacation?
Right: Were Gloria and she planning the vacation?

1. He and Matthew were working on the engine.

2. The union members voted for me and Bert as their representatives.

3. Vickie, she, and Angela were starting a reading group.

4. Mr. Williams wanted her and Denise to work for him.

5. David, I, and Kevin are learning about computers.

6. James wanted to stay with me and Andy.

7. This card is from him and my daughter.

8. Mr. Sanders gave this package to both me and Juanita.

9. She and Jerry were in the store earlier today.

10. Terry, he, and Frank are going to start their own business.

11. They were planning to ask her and Larry to watch the apartment.

12. The work was divided between us and the new department.

13. He and Sheila have been engaged since Christmas.

14. The union steward called him and Ron for a meeting.

15. We and the Andersons are not leaving until the election results are final.

OBJECTIVE: To form contractions using pronouns and verbs

DIRECTIONS: Form contractions with each of the pairs of words given.

EXAMPLE: we + are = we're we + will = we'll
we + have = we've we + would = we'd

1.	I + am = _____	he + is = _____	it + is = _____
2.	I + have = _____	he + has = _____	it + has = _____
3.	I + will = _____	he + will = _____	it + will = _____
4.	I + would = _____	he + would = _____	it + would = _____
5.	you + are = _____	she + is = _____	they + are = _____
6.	you + have = _____	she + has = _____	they + have = _____
7.	you + will = _____	she + will = _____	they + will = _____
8.	you + would = _____	she + would = _____	they + would = _____

Note: Contractions do not exist for the following words: hers, ours, yours, theirs.

DIRECTIONS: Form the contraction for the pronoun and verb that are underlined in each sentence.

EXAMPLE: it'd I think that it would be a nice idea.

_____ 1. During the summer he will work days.
_____ 2. They would like to know more about this class.
_____ 3. She has just bought a new car.
_____ 4. I have really enjoyed this movie tonight.
_____ 5. You are going to drive Jerry home.
_____ 6. Tomorrow I am planning to buy a new sewing machine.
_____ 7. He has been building that bookcase for three weeks now.
_____ 8. Do you think she would lend me that book?
_____ 9. I know that you will help me do this work.
_____ 10. It is not raining out now.
_____ 11. It has been on sale for three days.
_____ 12. They will sing at the concert.
_____ 13. I would love to take that class.
_____ 14. This winter they are going ice fishing.
_____ 15. It would be nice to visit the Epcot Center.

OBJECTIVE: To recognize and use pronoun contractions

DIRECTIONS: Write the pronoun and verb that forms each underlined contraction.

EXAMPLE: He'll come over soon. He will

1. It's hard to win this game. _____
2. They'd like to be here early today. _____
3. It's a better solution to our problem. _____
4. You've really learned self-control. _____
5. Since Janet left, she's been doing more work. _____
6. I wonder if he's happy working here. _____
7. Today I've already made plans for dinner. _____
8. If she'd drive faster, we might get there on time. _____
9. If you write the notices, it'll help us all. _____
10. They're planning to remodel the kitchen. _____
11. It's been a wonderful evening! _____
12. He'll help with the dishes only if she asks him. _____
13. I'd like to travel around the world. _____
14. You're right, I've waited too long. _____
15. They'll give us a tour of Chicago this weekend. _____
16. It'd be nice if you work in that nursing home. _____
17. They've bought a new house. _____
18. We're leaving on the first of the month. _____
19. If you'd learn to sew, you wouldn't need to spend so much for clothes. _____
20. I'm going to study a foreign language this summer. _____

OBJECTIVE: To use possessive pronouns and contractions correctly

DIRECTIONS: Underline the correct form of the pronoun or contraction.

Note: Contractions do not exist for the following words: hers, ours, yours, and theirs.

EXAMPLE: That car in front of the store looks just like (ours, our's).

1. The first name on the list should be (hers, her's).
2. The catalog on the table is (theirs, their's)
3. (Its, It's) really cold outside.
4. (He's, His) been sick for a week now.
5. The party will start at 8:30 p.m. in (his, he's) apartment.
6. We knew that this work was (yours, your's).
7. (She's, Shes) leaving for her vacation early.
8. (Your, You're) not planning to buy another dog, are you?
9. That was (your, you're) book that Sandy borrowed.
10. I wanted to tell them that this painting was really (yours, your's).
11. (Ours, Our's) is a nicer apartment than (theirs, their's).
12. (Its, It's) too early to know who won the election.
13. Please put my make-up back in (its, it's) case.
14. Isn't the dark blue coat (hers, her's)?
15. (They're, Their) planning to move to California.
16. That was (they're, their) daughter who won the scholarship.
17. (You're, Your) advice helped me to make the right decision.
18. (You're, Your) right again!
19. (They're, Their) responsible for all the changes the union made.
20. It was (they're, their) problem.

OBJECTIVE: To identify the correct antecedent of pronouns

DIRECTIONS: Write the antecedent of each underlined pronoun in the sentences below.

EXAMPLE: Marietta was preparing dinner for her family. Marietta

1. Carol invited us to her art fair. _____
2. Sheila called her son to help paint. _____
3. We were asked to donate our money. _____
4. Gwen was pleased with her new car. _____
5. The parents were concerned about their children's schools. _____
6. John locked his keys in the car. _____
7. Today Channel 7 will make its report. _____
8. The sailors were forced to give up their ship. _____
9. The little girl shared her dessert with friends. _____
10. The new cook at the diner was having his troubles. _____
11. The actor wished he had practiced his lines. _____
12. They expect to finish their work soon. _____
13. Before a person signs a contract, he should read it carefully. _____
14. If Karen comes early, ask her to wait. _____
15. The book was sold only because its author was famous. _____
16. The salesman and the manager wanted me to sign their contract. _____
17. After Amy is thirty-five, she will own this company. _____
18. Have you read the magazines you bought last month? _____
19. Donald was worried about his wife's operation. _____
20. James and Martha rented a van because they wanted to drive to Atlanta. _____

OBJECTIVE: To recognize pronoun and antecedent agreement in number and gender

DIRECTIONS: Write a pronoun that agrees with the underlined antecedent.

EXAMPLE: Alice asked her friends to stop by for lunch.

1. Aunt Ruth takes a great deal of pride in _____ cooking.
2. Bob left _____ gym clothes in the trunk of _____ car.
3. The mail carrier looked carefully for the street addresses on _____ route.
4. The zoo animals receive _____ meals at noon and 6:00 P.M.
5. All of the actors memorized _____ lines.
6. Jonathan could not find _____ driver's license.
7. Mrs. Warner was proud that _____ son was elected class president.
8. We were sure that the baby cub would know _____ parents.
9. The suspect was advised of _____ rights.
10. The new job has _____ good and bad points.
11. Mrs. Griffin waters _____ plants every day at noon.
12. Roberto always brought _____ lunch to work.
13. The little puppy lay on _____ back waiting to be scratched.
14. The reporters were allowed to install _____ own telephones in the mayor's press room.
15. While working in the garden, Anita found _____ ring.
16. The women in the club expressed _____ opinions forcefully.
17. The new policemen were measured for _____ new uniforms.
18. I ordered a catalog to be sent to _____ house.
19. If Fernando calls, tell _____ I'll call back later.
20. Has Ellen given you _____ picture as _____ promised?

OBJECTIVE: To recognize the adjective as a modifier of a noun or pronoun

PART I

Descriptive adjectives answer the question: What kind?

They include such words as: old, new, worn, fresh, happy, sad, blue, red, silver, cloudy, rainy, clear, noisy, quiet, large, small, dirty, messy, clean, demanding, active, tired, broken, interesting, enjoyable, etc.

DIRECTIONS: Write two different adjectives for each noun. The descriptive adjectives listed above may be used.

EXAMPLE: exciting movie enjoyable vacation

boring movie miserable vacation

1. _____ house
   _____ house

2. _____ car
   _____ car

3. _____ idea
   _____ idea

4. _____ dishes
   _____ dishes

5. _____ children
   _____ children

6. _____ daughter
   _____ daughter

7. _____ foreman
   _____ foreman

8. _____ basement
   _____ basement

9. _____ sky
   _____ sky

10. _____ job
    _____ job

11. _____ bread
_____ bread

12. _____ wind
_____ wind

13. _____ apartment
_____ apartment

14. _____ flower
_____ flower

15. _____ newspaper
_____ newspaper

PART II

DIRECTIONS: Write a descriptive adjective in each space for the paragraph below.

EXAMPLE: Myrna gave me a __beautiful__ rose from her garden. (red, blooming, etc.)

On a _____ and _____ morning, Tania opened her door and looked out at her _____ car. It looked _____. She felt _____. After a _____ breakfast Tania drove to work. She began to feel _____. She had _____ work to do and couldn't see anyone until lunch. During lunch she talked to _____ employees. They made a/an _____ decision. The rest of the day was _____, and Tania was soon ready to leave. The drive was _____ and _____. She was anxious to get home. When she got to her house, she saw a/an _____ crowd standing by her _____ door. She was _____.

OBJECTIVE: To recognize the adjective as a modifier of a noun or pronoun

PART I

Demonstrative adjectives answer the question: Which one?

NOTE: This and these describe items closer to the speaker or items used presently. That and those describe items farther from the speaker or items used earlier.

EXAMPLE: These shoes I'm wearing today are very comfortable.

I've never worn those shoes I bought last year.

DIRECTIONS: Fill in the blank spaces with one of the following adjectives: this, that, those, or these.

1. _____ chair in here is broken.
2. _____ chair in the other room is broken.
3. I really like _____ records we're playing.
4. I really liked _____ records we played last week.
5. Please put my keys on _____ table right here.
6. Please put my keys on _____ table over there.
7. _____ plants are nicer than _____ plants on the shelf.
8. _____ dishes on the table are older than _____ dishes we're washing.
9. _____ apple is delicious.
10. _____ apple in the basket isn't ripe.
11. _____ soccer ball I am holding needs air.
12. _____ soccer ball over there has been inflated.
13. _____ letter I received today makes everything clear.
14. _____ letter I received last month confused me.
15. _____ bus across the street is an express.

PART II

Limiting adjectives answer the questions: How much? or How many?

They include such words as: two, thirty, fifty, hundred, some, most, all, few, less, more, many, etc.

DIRECTIONS: Write an appropriate limiting adjective in the space provided in each sentence. The limiting adjectives listed above may be used.

EXAMPLE: Kristen ate _____less_____ dessert than I did.

1. _____ stores close early on Saturdays.
2. I have _____ dollars in my wallet.
3. That is _____ money than I had yesterday.
4. She wanted to keep the children for (a) _____ days.
5. _____ landlords are kind and understanding.
6. Did you know that she owns _____ cars?
7. Marcell spent _____ money this week.
8. I think this room needs _____ furniture.
9. _____ cars are very expensive.
10. _____ buses went by without stopping.
11. My son will be _____ years old tomorrow.
12. She always has _____ excuses for not working.
13. _____ baseball players opposed the strike.
14. Tony shelled _____ shrimps for dinner.
15. _____ people applied for the new position.

OBJECTIVE: To recognize the adjective as a modifier of nouns and pronouns

DIRECTIONS: Identify from the underlined adjective which noun or pronoun is being described.

EXAMPLE: The little boy was very quiet in the dentist's chair. boy

He was very brave. He

1. This perfume is very expensive. _____
2. The doctor operated on the young girl's broken leg. _____
3. The high flames reached the third floor. _____
4. After watching those children for only three hours, she felt exhausted. _____
5. Today has to be the worst day of my life! _____
6. The Sears Tower is the tallest building in the world. _____
7. The handcuffed prisoner thought of escaping. _____
8. He is really being stubborn about this problem. _____
9. All of their furniture was placed on the delivery truck. _____
10. The monthly audit was conducted on the 15th. _____
11. The bulletin that was given to the newscaster was important. _____
12. An unlucky passenger lost his wallet on the train. _____
13. My friends said this movie was terrific. _____
14. She was terrified when she saw the angry mob. _____
15. Summer registration began on the first of May. _____
16. The noisy muffler needs to be replaced. _____
17. Our dinner guest didn't eat very much. _____
18. He felt tired after fixing the car. _____
19. Her oldest daughter is planning to move out of state. _____
20. What are your plans for this three-day weekend? _____

OBJECTIVE: To d stinguish between adjectives and indefinite pronouns

DIRECTIONS: Identify the underlined word as an adjective or pronoun.

EXAMPLE: (adjective) Both tires are worn. (adjective) This book is mine.
(pronoun) Both are worn. (pronoun) This is my book.

_____ 1. Some stores will be closed on Memorial Day.

_____ 2. Some will be closed on Memorial Day.

_____ 3. Many were problems I couldn't finish.

_____ 4. Many problems aren't finished.

_____ 5. They were asking for all employees to come to the meeting.

_____ 6. They were asking for all to come to the union meeting.

_____ 7. Several left the building early today.

_____ 8. Several men left the building early today.

_____ 9. She wanted to buy a few books.

_____ 10. She wanted to buy a few.

_____ 11. Both can be used at the same time.

_____ 12. All work should be completed by tomorrow.

_____ 13. Could I take some home?

_____ 14. Both movies were interesting.

_____ 15. The vote showed all were ready for a change.

_____ 16. I wanted to show you each new apartment.

_____ 17. I enjoy most movies.

_____ 18. Most of the records are really worn.

_____ 19. The price of some products has doubled in one year.

_____ 20. We feel that several questions were not answered fully.

OBJECTIVE: To form adjectives from proper nouns

PART I

DIRECTIONS: Change each proper noun to a proper adjective. A dictionary may be used.

EXAMPLE: Britain = British Mexico = Mexican
China = Chinese Spain = Spanish

1. England	= _____	11. Russia	= _____	21. Iraq	= _____
2. Argentina	= _____	12. Italy	= _____	22. Peru	= _____
3. Vietnam	= _____	13. Alaska	= _____	23. Burma	= _____
4. Israel	= _____	14. India	= _____	24. Japan	= _____
5. Canada	= _____	15. Rome	= _____	25. Laos	= _____
6. Switzerland	= _____	16. Chicago	= _____	26. Iran	= _____
7. Africa	= _____	17. France	= _____	27. North	= _____
8. Cambodia	= _____	18. Sweden	= _____	28. South	= _____
9. Philippines	= _____	19. Denmark	= _____	29. East	= _____
10. Germany	= _____	20. Tibet	= _____	30. West	= _____

PART II Directions: Write a proper adjective in the space provided in each sentence.

EXAMPLE: I like Chinese food. (French, Mexican, etc.)

1. I don't know very much about _____ culture.
2. I think _____ cars are the best in the world.
3. I prefer the _____ climate during the winter months.
4. Next week we're planning to go to a _____ restaurant.
5. My friend has a(n) _____ accent.
6. I am studying the _____ language in class.
7. I am learning to prepare _____ meals.
8. Carl, who is a photographer, prefers _____ cameras.
9. I think the _____ sunset is the most beautiful in the world.
10. I love _____ songs.

OBJECTIVE: To recognize the adverb as a modifier of a verb

Adverbs answer the question: How?				
angrily	dimly	happily	patiently	smoothly
bravely	eagerly	impatiently	quickly	softly
brightly	easily	loudly	quietly	sternly
calmly	firmly	lovingly	rapidly	suddenly
carefully	foolishly	noisily	silently	triumphantly
clearly	gladly	neatly	slowly	viciously

DIRECTIONS: For each sentence write an appropriate adverb that describes how the action happened. Adverbs from the list above may be used.

EXAMPLE: The tenants read their new lease carefully.

1. Martha always cleaned her house _____.
2. Sitting by the fire the young scouts sang _____.
3. The children _____ played in the yard.
4. Even in an emergency, Theresa spoke _____.
5. The boss looked _____ at the late employee.
6. The family _____ drove to the airport.
7. Karen could have _____ finished the work before now.
8. The new wife looked _____ at her husband.
9. She worked _____ during the flood.
10. We complained that our street was too _____ lit.
11. The coach waited _____ for the players to improve.
12. All five children stood _____ by the door.
13. After our car was fixed, we noticed that the engine ran _____.
14. Having met him only three months ago, Anita _____ agreed to marry John.
15. Gloria proofread her work _____.
16. I think that grocery prices are rising too _____.
17. Jeff listened _____ to the news.
18. The mine workers were rescued _____ by the crew.
19. Mark will _____ jog five miles today.
20. They _____ opened the door of the dark and mysterious house.

OBJECTIVE: To recognize the adverb as a modifier of a verb

PART I

Adverbs answer the question: When?			
again	hourly	never	sometimes
always	immediately	now	soon
annually	later	often	suddenly
daily	lately	promptly	weekly
earlier	monthly	seldom	yearly

DIRECTIONS: For each sentence write an appropriate adverb that describes "when" the action happened. Adverbs from the list above may be used.

EXAMPLE: Can you mail these letters ___now___?

1. I will go to the store _____.
2. Would you do this work _____?
3. _____ go to your room!
4. We _____ visit our relatives.
5. I told her that I would do it _____.
6. _____ I work on my bills.
7. I _____ worry about my bills.
8. Matthew is _____ late for work.
9. Since I've started my diet, I'm _____ hungry.
10. I exercise _____.

PART II

Adverbs answer the question: Where?			
anywhere	everywhere	in	there
away	forward	inside	where
backward	here	nowhere	

DIRECTIONS: Fill in the blanks with an adverb that tells "where" the action happened.

EXAMPLE: Please bring the dog ___inside___.

1. Please take the dog _____.
2. I have looked _____ for my glasses.
3. Those papers could be _____ in the room.
4. Tell Ray to drive the car _____.
5. It was raining _____.

OBJECTIVE: To recognize the adverb as a modifier of verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs

Adverbs answer the questions: How much? or To what extent?

absolutely	exceptionally	much	really	truly
barely	extremely	particularly	scarcely	unusually
entirely	fairly	quite	so	very
especially	hardly	rather	too	

DIRECTIONS: For each sentence write an appropriate adverb that qualifies or limits the verb, adjective, or adverb being described.

EXAMPLE: Janet was usually right.

1. Her youngest child is _____ bright.
2. The soloist sang that song _____ loudly.
3. My neighbor is a(n) _____ neat housekeeper.
4. Mary was _____ proud of her son's award.
5. The little girl was _____ upset about losing her money.
6. I'm glad I finished that _____ difficult job.
7. Curtis drives _____ fast.
8. Rita made a(n) _____ good dinner.
9. These decorations are _____ beautiful.
10. That box is _____ heavy.
11. Richard has been working _____ hard this summer.
12. In just three months the baby had gotten _____ heavy.
13. Martha always remembered phone numbers _____ easily.
14. After the accident Sylvia was thinking _____ clearly.
15. An hour later Frank was still waiting _____ patiently.
16. After seven years she _____ knew him.
17. We work _____ well together.
18. Esther _____ ate her dinner.
19. For those small children that movie is _____ frightening.
20. After so many tries, she could _____ believe that she won the prize.

OBJECTIVE: To form contractions using verbs and the adverb not

PART I DIRECTIONS: Form contractions using the given verbs with the adverb not.

EXAMPLE: were + not = weren't should + not = shouldn't
does + not = doesn't could + not = couldn't

1. are + not = _____
2. is + not = _____
3. was + not = _____
4. have + not = _____
5. has + not = _____
6. had + not = _____
7. will + not = _____
8. would + not = _____
9. did + not = _____
10. do + not = _____

PART II DIRECTIONS: Underline the verb and adverb that could be formed into a contraction; then write the negative contraction at the end of each sentence.

EXAMPLE: We could not rent our apartment this summer. couldn't

1. Guests are not allowed beyond this point. _____
2. This is not the right street. _____
3. My husband was not at the airport to meet me. _____
4. The parents were not happy with the new teacher. _____
5. We have not seen Barbara's new baby yet. _____
6. Mr. Bartelli has not been in this country very long. _____
7. The grass had not been watered all summer. _____
8. The drug store will not deliver prescriptions. _____
9. Mrs. Sanderson would not sign the petition. _____
10. We all know that John does not enjoy large parties. _____
11. This morning Mrs. Flynn could not start her car. _____
12. Those children did not finish cleaning the yard. _____
13. The union members do not want to strike. _____
14. A child should not be left in the car alone. _____
15. These walls had not been painted in years. _____

OBJECTIVE: To recognize double negatives in sentences

PART I

NOTE: A double negative occurs when two negative words are used when one is sufficient. Some negative words are:

no, not, none, never, nothing, nowhere, nobody, no one, hardly, scarcely

Wrong: I didn't hear nothing.

Right: I didn't hear anything.
I heard nothing.

Wrong: I hardly never see her.

Right: I hardly ever see her.
I never see her.

DIRECTIONS: Underline the correct word in parentheses so that each sentence makes a negative statement.

EXAMPLE: I (can, can't) hardly wait.

1. I don't know (nothing, anything) about your book.
2. We know (nothing, anything) about your book.
3. I don't (ever, never) see Roy these days.
4. I can (never, ever) see Roy these days.
5. I haven't (any, no) objection to your taking a break.
6. I have (any, no) objection to your taking a break.
7. I (scarcely, don't scarcely) recognize you without your beard.
8. The answer's not (nowhere, anywhere) in this book.
9. He said he wasn't (anyone's, no one's) fool.
10. He said he was (anyone's, no one's) fool.
11. The shop doesn't have (any, none) of my pictures back.
12. The shop (has, hasn't) none of my pictures back.
13. Wasn't (nobody, anybody) watching that building?
14. (Nobody, Anybody) was watching that building.
15. She scarcely did (anything, nothing) to bother him.

OBJECTIVE: To recognize and correct double negatives in sentences

PART II

NOTE: Double negatives can be corrected by:

1. changing one of the negative words to a positive form;
2. eliminating one of the negative words.

DIRECTIONS: Rewrite the sentences below by correcting the double negatives.

EXAMPLE: Wrong: I didn't tell no one about our plans.

Right: 1. I didn't tell anyone about our plans.
2. I told no one about our plans.

1. I can't hardly tell the difference between the twin sisters.

---

2. My neighbor doesn't never return borrowed items.

---

3. I wasn't hardly impressed with the guest speaker.

---

4. Things are so expensive, one can't scarcely afford to buy necessities.

---

5. My husband doesn't do nothing to help out around the house.

---

6. On Wednesday we don't plan to do no work.

---

7. I don't think that he is not going to change his mind.

---

8. The gang members said they hadn't nothing to do with vandalism in the neighborhood.

---

9. Richie doesn't never finish his projects.

---

10. Simon won't never make it home on time.

_____

11. I don't know nothing about horse breeding.

_____

12. Don't never make that mistake again!

_____

13. The teacher didn't try no new approaches to teaching.

_____

14. The audience wasn't hardly able to hear the speaker.

_____

15. We didn't scarcely have enough money to pay the admission fee.

_____

16. I can't never get my cousin on the telephone.

_____

17. Didn't the coach have no control over his temper?

_____

18. You can't scarcely find metal zippers anymore.

_____

19. I never told no one about our private conversation.

_____

20. Why does no one ever go shopping downtown no more?

_____

OBJECTIVE: To form comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives

DIRECTIONS: Write the correct comparative and superlative form of the adjectives listed.

EXAMPLE:

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
small	smaller	smallest
expensive	more expensive	most expensive

NOTE: Words of one or two syllables usually have -er or -est endings added to them. Words of more than two syllables or words that would be awkward to pronounce add more or most in front of the adjective.

	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
1.	angry		
2.	ancient		
3.	beautiful		
4.	careful		
5.	comfortable		
6.	delicious		
7.	funny		
8.	happy		
9.	impatient		
10.	large		
11.	neat		
12.	poor		
13.	rich		
14.	sad		
15.	slow		
16.	smooth		
17.	sudden		
18.	tall		
19.	tragic		
20.	unusual		

OBJECTIVE: To form and use the positive, comparative, and superlative degrees of adjectives in sentences

DIRECTIONS: Write the positive, comparative, or superlative form of the adjectives listed before each sentence.

> NOTE: Positive degree: One item or one group of items being described.
> Comparative degree: One item or one group of items being compared to another item or group.
> Superlative degree: One item or one group of items being compared to two or more items or groups.

EXAMPLE: dangerous This street is dangerous during rush hour.
This street is more dangerous than an expressway.
This is the most dangerous street in the city.

1. ambitious Jennifer is an _____ person.
2. ambitious Jennifer is _____ than her sister.
3. ambitious Of all the people I know, Jennifer is the _____ person.
4. fast My daughter is the _____ runner in her gym class.
5. slow We are behind the _____ car on the expressway.
6. sad This movie has a _____ ending than the book.
7. comfortable I will buy this chair because it's _____ than my chair at home.
8. large The spot in my rug is getting _____ every day.
9. big That is the _____ dog I've seen.
10. tall Justin is the _____ man on our night shift.
11. difficult This job is _____ than I thought it would be.
12. tired She feels _____ today than she did yesterday.
13. expensive Grocery prices are _____ this month than they were last month.
14. spicy This chili is _____ than the kind that I make.
15. blue That is the _____ sky I've ever photographed.

OBJECTIVE: To recognize the positive, comparative, and superlative forms of adverbs

DIRECTIONS: The positive, comparative or superlative form of the adverb in each sentence is underlined. Write the name of the form on the line before each sentence.

EXAMPLE: positive a. Carlos spoke very confidently.
comparative b. Of the two men, Carlos spoke the more confidently.
superlative c. Of the three men, Carlos spoke the most confidently.

_____ 1. Angela pulled the car fearlessly into the heavy traffic.

_____ 2. Tony opened the door more cautiously after the fire alarm sounded.

_____ 3. Of the five men, Carl carried the heavy load the most effortlessly.

_____ 4. The firemen courageously rescued the woman.

_____ 5. That waiter will work more efficiently for people who leave big tips.

_____ 6. Kerry's dog barks more viciously than mine.

_____ 7. Sharon ran breathlessly into the room.

_____ 8. Of the three models, Cynthia dressed the most elegantly.

_____ 9. The children waited more patiently than I expected.

_____ 10. Ever since he broke his leg, Henry moves more slowly.

_____ 11. Matthew sat in the kitchen contently eating cookies.

_____ 12. Payday comes less often than we want it to.

_____ 13. Ann is the most genuinely happy person I know.

_____ 14. C.B. plays basketball more awkwardly when Cindy is watching.

_____ 15. The cat jumped quietly down from the table.

_____ 16. Al, please explain your plans more carefully.

_____ 17. Of all the horses, Lovely Lady left the starting gate the most quickly.

_____ 18. The old subway ran less rapidly than the new el.

_____ 19. Compared to the others, Rachel treats me the most thoughtfully.

_____ 20. The newborn baby slept contentedly in her mother's arms.

OBJECTIVE: To use the positive, comparative, and superlative degrees of adverbs

DIRECTIONS: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the adverb given before each sentence.

EXAMPLE: cautiously Dan drove more cautiously before he bought his sports car.

1. carefully Our group worked _____ than the one ahead of us.
2. suddenly The tornado struck _____than we had expected.
3. actively Melissa was the _____ involved volunteer in the program.
4. deliciously The meal was prepared _____.
5. friendly Do you think Mark acted _____today than he did yesterday?
6. slowly We walked _____ this time than we did earlier.
7. fast Edna plays tennis _____than Jean.
8. neatly She wrote this letter _____than the other one.
9. quickly To stay on this assembly line, you must work _____ than before.
10. carelessly She had so many accidents because she always drove so _____ _____.
11. warmly When Linda walked in, John hugged her _____ than the others.
12. terribly This season the Cubs played _____than they did last season.
13. smoothly This American-made car rides _____ than that foreign model.
14. angrily That dog was staring at the stranger _____.
15. hard Ted always worked _____ when he had the most responsibility.
16. gently Sharon treated her brother _____ than the other family members.
17. quietly Please play the stereo _____ than before.
18. eagerly As the papers kept piling up, Janet began to do her work _____ _____ than before.
19. gracefully Of the five ballerinas, Bianca danced the _____.
20. gracefully Of the two ballerinas, Bianca danced the _____.

OBJECTIVE: To recognize and use irregular forms of adjectives and adverbs

DIRECTIONS: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the adjective or adverb.

	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
adjective	good		best
adjective/adverb*	well	better	
adjective	bad		worst
adverb	badly	worse	
adjective	many	more	
adverb	much		most
adjective/adverb*	little	less	

*Well can sometimes be used as an adjective to indicate a state of health.

*Little can be used as an adjective or an adverb.

DIRECTIONS: Underline the correct form of the adjective or adverb.

EXAMPLE: At last night's concert we had the (better, best) seats in the house.

1. Diana felt (bad, badder) about losing the election.
2. Diana felt (worser, worse) about losing this election than the last one.
3. Diana felt (good, well) about winning the election.
4. This new method of voting will take the (less, least) amount of time.
5. I have (more, most) of my housework done than you do.
6. Many teenagers pay (little, less) attention to their parents.
7. Do you feel (worse, worst) today than yesterday?
8. The nurse said the patient looked (bad, badly).
9. In that snowstorm we couldn't see very (well, good).
10. Don't feel (bad, worse) about missing that movie.
11. That suit fits you (good, better) than it fits me.
12. This morning Denise complained that she hadn't slept (good, well) last night.
13. My new pen writes (well, better) than my old one.
14. Gloria will be promoted because she works (good, well) under pressure.
15. My exercise instructor always has (more, most) energy than I do.

OBJECTIVE: To use prepositions and prepositional phrases in sentences

PART I

DIRECTIONS: Choose one of the prepositions listed on the right to complete the following sentences. A preposition may be used more than once.

EXAMPLE: Barbara asked the supervisor about her raise.

1. You can use the telephone directory _____ locate information.
2. The directions are printed _____ the package.
3. Did you ask for a meeting _____ the union steward?
4. It's very painful for Mr. Gomez to talk _____ his divorce.
5. Do you know how much concrete is needed _____ the sidewalk?
6. What does the word "watts" mean _____ a light bulb?
7. Last night I ate dinner _____ the eight o'clock movie.
8. Alexis bought a gift _____ you.
9. Ralph plans to leave _____ the morning.
10. He will travel _____ plane to Minnesota.

about
after
along
before
by
during
for
in
on
to
with

PART II

DIRECTIONS: Complete the following sentences by adding a prepositional phrase. You may use prepositions from the box above.

EXAMPLE: The family is making plans for the future.

1. The plants hung _____.
2. The floor was covered _____.
3. The nurse wrapped the bandage _____.
4. The young athlete was encouraged _____.
5. A late charge was added _____.
6. Did you check the filter _____?
7. Mary dried her hair _____.
8. The audience applauded _____.
9. The stranger followed me _____.
10. Wires were stretched _____.

OBJECTIVE: To identify prepositional phrases in sentences

DIRECTIONS: Underline the prepositional phrase in each sentence. Some sentences have more than one prepositional phrase.

EXAMPLE: The welder shielded his face <u>with a mask</u>.

1. Do you use sugar and cream in your coffee?
2. He parked the car beside the fence and waited.
3. The shocking news came over the intercom yesterday.
4. A truce between the two countries is being written.
5. Can you divide the orange into three parts?
6. Joseph is not the cause of the trouble.
7. Did you hear a knock at the front door just now?
8. Doris isn't leaving until morning.
9. The newlyweds must choose between the two apartments.
10. The president plays an important role in world affairs.
11. I received a two year subscription to the <u>Sun-Times</u>.
12. She insisted that the plumbing in the kitchen be fixed.
13. What is the dosage on your prescription?
14. I found the pen between the cushions.
15. Recordings of books are made for the blind.
16. Our car was stranded on the expressway.
17. The pipe above the living room ceiling is leaking.
18. The house around the corner is vacant.
19. The passengers were delayed for several hours.
20. Her picture is on the cover of fashion magazines.

OBJECTIVE: To identify prepositions, prepositional phrases and objects of prepositions in sentences

DIRECTIONS: Underline the prepositional phrase in each sentence. Then, write the preposition and object of the preposition in the columns at the right.

		Prep.	Obj. of Prep.
EXAMPLE:	The small child fell <u>down the stairs</u>.	down	stairs
1.	The pool is closed during the winter.	_____	_____
2.	We heard about a very interesting job today.	_____	_____
3.	Planets circle around the sun.	_____	_____
4.	Most employees of the hospital wear white clothing.	_____	_____
5.	We left our flower pots on the porch all summer.	_____	_____
6.	Sometime during the night my car was stolen.	_____	_____
7.	After the last act we are leaving.	_____	_____
8.	The truck swerved into our lane and caused the accident.	_____	_____
9.	Joan is the only unmarried member of her family.	_____	_____
10.	The young couple walked slowly through the park.	_____	_____
11.	The spirit of the meeting was friendly.	_____	_____
12.	What was the happiest moment of your life?	_____	_____
13.	The tornado destroyed the telephone pole behind the garage.	_____	_____
14.	The results of the poll were reported.	_____	_____
15.	The children washed the graffiti from the walls.	_____	_____
16.	After the war some soldiers stayed overseas.	_____	_____
17.	In the morning I will finish mowing the lawn.	_____	_____
18.	The mover put the sofa on the truck carefully.	_____	_____
19.	There is a shadow by the window.	_____	_____
20.	The fans yelled and cheered during the game.	_____	_____

602, Exercise 4

OBJECTIVE: To identify compound objects of prepositional phrases

DIRECTIONS: Circle the prepositional phrase in each sentence. Then, write the objects of the phrase in the columns at the right.

		Objects of Prepositions	
EXAMPLE:	I worked (with Lillie and her.)	Lillie	her
1.	Marvin lent his car to Aaron and him.		
2.	I heard the instructor talking about you and me.		
3.	Do you think they care about you and her?		
4.	Are you certain these tickets are for Les and me?		
5.	That fight was between Bob and him.		
6.	Mrs. Moon let everyone leave except Carrie and me.		
7.	Can they do this without Donna or me?		
8.	I sent an invitation to Jan and her.		
9.	Were they taking pictures of those people or us?		
10.	Please sit beside Harold and him.		
11.	The club received two donations from Mary and her.		
12.	The foreman was upset with Bill and them.		
13.	Between you and me, I'm sure I passed that exam.		
14.	They bought Christmas presents for Opal and me.		
15.	The stranger sat beside Angela and me.		
16.	Everyone is here except Ronald and him.		
17.	What shall we do with Shelia and her?		
18.	Between him and me, we drove two thousand miles.		
19.	Susan has always been against Herman and him.		
20.	He left a note for Kim and me.		

602, Exercise 5

OBJECTIVE: To identify simple subjects and simple predicates in sentences containing introductory phrases

DIRECTIONS: Underline the introductory phrase in each sentence. Then write the simple subject and simple predicate in the columns at the right.

		Subject	Predicate
EXAMPLE:	For many years we lived in that neighborhood.	we	lived
1.	After landing, the passengers unfastened their seat belts.		
2.	Without thinking I seconded the motion.		
3.	In the morning the paperboy delivers the papers.		
4.	For his retirement the co-workers gave him a pendant.		
5.	Between you and me, Bobby Martin will be promoted.		
6.	During his last visit he announced his candidacy.		
7.	After work many people shop for groceries.		
8.	On the tennis court he is the greatest.		
9.	During practice he sprained his ankle.		
10.	In our office we need pens and staplers.		
11.	In the morning I will finish the lawn work.		
12.	After the discussion we planned a new strategy.		
13.	Before work I take my son to nursery school.		
14.	For over an hour we waited in the hot sun.		
15.	After typing, the secretaries proofread their work.		
16.	In the morning I need a cup of coffee.		
17.	By four o'clock the children are home from school.		
18.	During her childhood she learned good table manners.		
19.	Before long, computers will be in every home.		
20.	At that time a state law was passed to decrease the speed limit.		

602, Exercise 6

OBJECTIVE: To determine subject/verb agreement in sentences containing intervening phrases

DIRECTIONS: Draw a line through the prepositional phrase in each sentence. Then underline the correct verb form.

EXAMPLE: The apartments ~~across the street~~ (is, <u>are</u>) being renovated.

1. The wallpaper in the bedroom (seem, seems) to be discolored.
2. The residents of this building (was, were) asked to sign a new lease.
3. My neighbor on the second floor (plans, plan) to move.
4. The truck drivers in the union (pay, pays) dues once a month.
5. The shirt on the ironing board (need, needs) to be sewn.
6. The worker on the scaffold (was, were) washing the windows.
7. The patients in this ward (is, are) very cooperative.
8. The customers in the first section (have, has) been served.
9. The streets in my neighborhood (is, are) cleaned twice a month.
10. Most employees of the police department (were, was) photographed.
11. His paintings from the Renaissance Period (was, were) displayed.
12. One of the workers (has, have) used this machinery.
13. The researcher in the lab (is, are) responsible for the discovery.
14. The passengers by the window (has, have) the best seats.
15. Every page in these books (is, are) torn.
16. Hundreds of people (has, have) evacuated their homes.
17. Many brands of cereal (are, is) sold here.
18. The auto workers of General Motors (is, are) on strike.
19. Six students from my class (has, have) passed the GED Tests.
20. The librarian behind the desk (check, checks) out the books.

OBJECTIVE: To recognize coordinating conjunctions as connecting words

> Coordinating conjunctions are words used to connect other words or groups of words. Some of them are: and, but, or, nor.
>
> EXAMPLE: The players celebrated before and after the game.

DIRECTIONS: Underline the coordinating conjunctions in each sentence.

1. Phyllis or Ted will pay the phone bill this month.
2. Joanna left early, but James stayed behind.
3. Hamburgers and french fries are a perfect combination.
4. I didn't want the candies or the ice cream.
5. They tried to discourage me, but it didn't work.
6. The painter or his partner left the ladder on the truck.
7. He doesn't like cooking, nor does it interest him.
8. The bank and the currency exchange will be closed on Labor Day.
9. The meeting will take place on Tuesday or Wednesday.
10. My home and my automobile are insured by Allstate.
11. I didn't eat lunch or dinner yesterday.
12. He has not been there, nor does he plan to go.
13. The floor is clean, but it needs to be waxed.
14. State Street divides east and west in the city of Chicago.
15. We have spent too much time and money on that car.
16. I asked him about it, but he didn't answer.
17. Phil started to shout, but I calmed him down.
18. The letter should be mailed today or tomorrow.
19. She or I will be there.
20. The house was peaceful and quiet while the children were away.

602, Exercise 8

OBJECTIVE: To recognize and use coordinating conjunctions as connecting words

DIRECTIONS: Use a coordinating conjunction to complete each sentence. They are listed in the box below.

and	but	or	nor

EXAMPLE: Janice told Kathy <u>and</u> me about her promotion.

1. Many applications require you to print _____ type information.
2. The name _____ address are listed on the sheet.
3. Do you like your eggs scrambled hard _____ soft?
4. I enjoy cooking,_____ I don't like washing dishes.
5. Mr. Lane's tenant will not pay the rent, _____ will he move.
6. He is an independent _____ responsible worker.
7. There are several available apartments,_____ none have been painted.
8. Do you think I should wear the blue shoes _____ the gray shoes?
9. The papers are not on the table _____ in the drawer.
10. She sent invitations to family _____ friends.
11. We complained to the landlord,_____ nothing has been done.
12. The television _____ radio are two forms of media.
13. She will not accept the presidency _____ even consider it.
14. There are three _____ four levels before you reach the top.
15. I waited for thirty minutes, _____ the bus did not come.
16. Kathy's dinner date never came _____ called to cancel.
17. Curried goat _____ rice is a Jamaican festival dish.
18. Louis has won trophies for bowling _____ tennis.
19. The player hit the home run, _____ he suffered a bad fall.
20. Pablo's wrench is not on the workbench _____ underneath the car.

602, Exercise 9

OBJECTIVE: To recognize and use correlative conjunctions as connecting words

DIRECTIONS: Underline the correlative conjunctions in each sentence. They are listed in the box below.

either...or	neither...nor	both...and	not only...but also	whether...or

EXAMPLE: Both John and Henry are workers at the plant.

1. Both the teachers and the students have ID pictures.
2. Neither Tom nor the rest of the crew had time for lunch.
3. Your visit has given us both excitement and pleasure.
4. I'm not sure whether we should be sitting here or in the next row.
5. Consuelo seems either sleepy or bored.
6. The detectives searched not only his apartment but also his office.
7. For breakfast I would like either pancakes or waffles.
8. Carol studied both last night and this morning.
9. Neither the U.S. nor Great Britain wants to go to war.
10. Whether she is sick or well, she is always pleasant.
11. Either Margaret or Vicki is Henry's first cousin.
12. It has started not only to rain but also to thunder.
13. Their pet either ran away or was stolen.
14. Both New York and Chicago want to host the World's Fair.
15. He is not only a good photographer but also a good artist.
16. Henrietta refused to be either secretary or treasurer for our club.
17. Robert had neither read the book nor seen the movie.
18. Does it matter whether we go or stay?
19. Both Tom and Jeffery are enrolled in the program.
20. Neither Maria nor José knows the answer.

602, Exercise 10

OBJECTIVE: To recognize and use correlative conjunctions as connecting words

DIRECTIONS: Complete the following sentences by using correlative conjunctions. Choose from the ones listed below. More than one pair can be used for some of the sentences.

either...or neither...nor both...and not only...but also

EXAMPLE: Neither the jack nor the spare tire was in the trunk.

1. _____ Mr. Smith _____ his wife will pick up the progress report.
2. _____ ice cream _____ cake will be served after dinner.
3. _____ the clerk _____ the customer could come to an agreement.
4. All persons in the United States are _____ citizens _____ aliens.
5. _____ Jan _____ Henry is coming.
6. _____ our car _____ our neighbor's car would start this morning.
7. The weatherman predicts that it will _____ hail _____ sleet tomorrow.
8. _____ the House of Representatives _____ the Senate supported the bill.
9. _____ you behave _____ you'll be punished!
10. A landlord must provide _____ hot _____ cold water.
11. I plan to visit _____ Florida _____ California next year.
12. We bought _____ magazines _____ books to read on the train.
13. For lunch I would like _____ hamburgers _____ tacos.
14. _____ the kitchen _____ the bathroom need remodeling.
15. _____ the table _____ the chairs were delivered today.
16. _____ the keys _____ the tools belong there.
17. _____ the New York Times _____ CBS took a public survey.
18. After the dance _____ the husbands _____ the wives will clean up the recreation room.
19. _____ June _____ Sylene have learned to take dictation.
20. _____ the doctor _____ the nurse was in the office.

OBJECTIVE: To recognize interjections as words that express sudden emotion or feeling

PART I

DIRECTIONS: Rewrite the sentences below using the correct punctuation and capitalization. Remember that if you punctuate the interjection with an exclamation point, you must capitalize the next word.

EXAMPLE: Gosh the plane is about to depart.

Gosh! The plane is about to depart.

1. Ah this pizza really tastes delicious. _____
2. Ouch the hammer fell on my toe! _____
3. Oh I forgot to stop and get gas. _____
4. Surprise we've finished decorating the nursery. _____
5. Oh this is a better way. _____
6. Help that man just stole my purse! _____
7. Well can we leave now? _____
8. Ouch I've been bitten by a mosquito! _____
9. No I will not be responsible. _____
10. Wait I'll be there in a minute. _____

PART II

DIRECTIONS: Supply an interjection to the sentences below and use the correct punctuation and capitalization.

EXAMPLE: Shh! The baby is still sleeping.

1. _____ this mattress is so relaxing.
2. _____ I smell the roast burning.
3. _____ if it's not one thing it's another.
4. _____ I think that was the one.
5. _____ it's cold out here in the snow!
6. _____ he'll be all right.
7. _____ you talk too much!
8. _____ you look great.
9. _____ my necklace fell apart.
10. _____ I just won the lottery!

603, Exercise 1

OBJECTIVE: To form and identify the correct plural form of nouns

DIRECTIONS: Write the plural form of the nouns in the blanks below.

EXAMPLE: house houses foot feet wife wives
trousers trousers hero heroes library libraries

1. book _____
2. lady _____
3. knife _____
4. trout _____
5. deliveryman _____
6. radio _____
7. grocery _____
8. safe _____
9. scissors _____
10. tooth _____
11. factory _____
12. country _____
13. half _____
14. deer _____
15. goose _____
16. potato _____
17. salary _____
18. thief _____
19. sheep _____
20. mouse _____

DIRECTIONS: Circle the correctly spelled plural word that completes the sentences below.

EXAMPLE: Two fire _____ and an ambulance were sent to a fire on Kedzie Avenue.

a. truckes b. (trucks) c. truckies

21. Because of the fire, three _____ had to leave the building.

a. familys b. families c. familes

22. Two _____ were badly hurt.

a. childs b. childrens c. children

23. José saw two men carrying gas cans and a box of _____, so he called the police and fire department.

a. matchs b. matches c. matchies

24. Fortunately, he called for help right away, or many _____ could have been lost.

a. lives b. lifes c. livies

OBJECTIVE: To recognize and use irregular verb forms

DIRECTIONS: Write the correct form of the verb for each sentence.

EXAMPLE: Paula threw the frisbee across the lawn. (throw)

PART I

1. This shirt _____two sizes when I washed it in hot water! (shrink)
2. Have you _____all the coffee? (drink)
3. Have you _____your report? (write)
4. More than twenty thousand dollars was _____from the bank. (steal)
5. The back tire has _____. (burst)
6. I _____to pay my water bill this month. (forget)
7. That watch has been _____for some time. (break)
8. Why haven't you _____your new outfit? (wear)
9. After we've _____, we'll go to the movies. (eat)
10. My family _____for a visit last week. (come)

DIRECTIONS: Write the correct verb form in the blank at the end of the sentence. If the sentence is correct write"C".

EXAMPLE: They had rode a long time. ridden

11. We have just begun to paint the apartment. _____
12. He could have bleed to death if someone hadn't helped him. _____
13. The plants have grew two inches since I put them closer to the window. _____
14. I should have knew you would remember my birthday. _____
15. Sandy drew a map to help us get to her house. _____
16. Thomas has drove to the airport many times. _____
17. Everyone had swam for more than two hours before they stopped for lunch. _____
18. The weather was so cold, the lake was froze overnight. _____
19. You should have saw the look on his face! _____
20. The dog run over to the child and knocked her down. _____

OBJECTIVE: To correctly use the past form of regular and irregular verbs

PART II

DIRECTIONS: Change the underlined verbs to past tense. Write them in the blanks at the bottom of the page.

EXAMPLE: Last Friday I leave (a.) town for the weekend. a. left

On my way to work yesterday my car break (1) down. I called three service stations before I get (2) help. Someone come (3) about an hour later. He wouldn't take my credit card and said he only take (4) cash. I was really angry and I want (5) to tell him off. He should have tell (6) me when I call (7) him.

Since I don't (8) have that much cash, I had to write a check. I look (9) in my purse, and I couldn't find my checkbook. I wanted to cry, instead I smile (10) and ask (11) him to trust me. He say (12), "No way." He said that he trust (13) no one. So, I tell (14) him off. On my way to the telephone I spill (15) the contents of my purse all over the sidewalk. My coin purse roll (16) right before my eyes and fall (17) into a drain. I put my hand through the grate and try (18) to get my purse. When I looked up, I see (19) the service man laughing. He say (20), "Lady, I guess it isn't your day."

1. _____	6. _____	11. _____	16. _____
2. _____	7. _____	12. _____	17. _____
3. _____	8. _____	13. _____	18. _____
4. _____	9. _____	14. _____	19. _____
5. _____	10. _____	15. _____	20. _____

HAVE A ☺ HAPPY DAY!

OBJECTIVE: To determine the correct use of commonly confused verbs

DIRECTIONS: Underline the correct verb for each sentence.

EXAMPLE: My cat (lies, lays) in the sun all day long.

1. Joe, will you (sit, set) the table?
2. Let's (raise, rise) the window to let in some fresh air.
3. Don't (lay, lie) the books on the table.
4. I'm going to (sit, set) these magazines next to you.
5. I think you have (laid, lain) the carpet neatly.
6. You'll have to (lie, lay) on your back in order to go to sleep tonight.
7. When you (raise, rise) in the morning, will you put the coffee on?
8. I'll (sit, set) the coffee pot on the counter.
9. The coffee will be (sitting, setting) beside it.
10. Take the dough out of the refrigerator and let it (raise, rise) for an hour.
11. (Sit, Set) those packages in the corner.
12. Those packages have been (laying, lying) there all afternoon.
13. Bring the packages over here and (lie, lay) them on the table very carefully.
14. Now, (set, sit) here and I'll show them to you.
15. This is a shell I found (laying, lying) on the beach.
16. Here is a piece of driftwood that I found (sitting, setting) on the sand.
17. We (raised, rose) very early in the morning.
18. The sun was (rising, raising) as we walked along the beach.
19. We watched a tugboat (raise, rise) its anchor and drive out to sea.
20. We (laid, lay) in the sand and talked a long time.
21. The landlord is (raising, rising) the rent again.
22. Didn't he (raise, rise) it last year?
23. There's the notice (lying, laying) on the table.
24. I won't take this (setting, sitting) down!
25. Don't you remember where you had (lain, laid) your bracelet?

OBJECTIVE: To identify correct forms of personal pronouns

DIRECTIONS: Underline the correct form of the pronoun in the parentheses.

EXAMPLE: Reggie and (me, I) will bring extra chairs.

1. Lillian and (he, him) are moving away.
2. The Franklins and (we, us) decided to give a party for (they, them).
3. Mike and (he, him) plan to invite Arlene and (she, her).
4. Lyla and (me, I) hope you can bring Tommy and (he, him) in your car.
5. Would you have time to do a favor for Sara and (I, me)?
6. (Us, We) need to get paper plates and cups.
7. If Jack and (he, him) could go to the store for (we, us),it would save a lot of time.
8. Lyla plans to suprise Don and (she, her).
9. Don't you tell (they, them) I told you!
10. Candy and (I, me) will fix the dinner.
11. Andy promised (we, us) that (he, him) would bring dessert.
12. Frank said (we, us) should hide all the cars.
13. Mike will drive (they, them) over to the party at eight o'clock.
14. All of (we, us) have to be here by seven-thirty.
15. That way (we, us) will all be able to surprise (they, them).
16. Here (they, them) are!
17. Frank, give the presents to (they, them).
18. Sara and (I, me) have something to say.
19. (We, Us) sure will miss you when you leave.
20. Promise to write (we, us) after you have moved.
21. Andy, please give your handkerchief to (I, me).
22. Thank you for giving this party for (we, us).
23. (We, Us) will be happy to write you, but we would rather call.
24. After all (we, us) are only moving down the street.
25. Between you and (I, me), I think Don is just joking.

OBJECTIVE: To identify pronouns and their antecedents

DIRECTIONS: Underline the pronoun and draw an arrow to its antecedent.

EXAMPLE: Mr. Nelson will bring his car in to be repaired.

1. Sam forgot to bring his lunch to work today.
2. Sam asked Jim if he could borrow five dollars.
3. Jim said he would because Sam is his best friend.
4. J.D. and Sylvia drove over to the Petersen's house in their new car.
5. The Petersens had just hired Smith's Home Decorating Service to paint their kitchen.
6. Mr. Smith was getting into his van when J.D. and Mary arrived.
7. Mr. Smith did not see J.D. as he backed the van out of the driveway.
8. J.D. stopped his car just in time.
9. The Petersens came out the door of their house just as it happened.
10. Mr. Smith just waved his hand and drove away.

DIRECTIONS: Read the sentences below. Write the antecedent in the blank following each pronoun.

EXAMPLE: Joe gave Ginger and Al directions. He (Joe) showed them (Ginger and Al) the map.

11. Mr. Donaldson brought a box of books to the office. He (_____) set them (_____) on the desk.
12. Maria had to set her alarm clock for 5 a.m. She (_____) accidentally set it (_____) for 6 a.m.
13. Carrie and Tom rode their bicycles along the waterfront. They (_____) locked them (_____) to a bike rack when they (_____) stopped for a snack.
14. The store owner chased the kids out of the store. He (_____) told them (_____) not to come back.
15. The traffic cop stopped a lady for speeding. He (_____) gave her (_____) a ticket.

OBJECTIVE: To identify correct pronouns from their antecedents

DIRECTIONS: Write the correct pronoun to correspond with the underlined antecedent in each sentence.

EXAMPLE: John is playing his guitar in the talent show this week.

1. Raymond couldn't find _____bowling ball last night.
2. Would you mind if we used _____book for the assignment?
3. Mr. and Mrs. Gomez took _____children to the zoo.
4. Mr. Ramirez chased the teenagers off _____property.
5. Alice doesn't remember where _____left _____purse.
6. The Wagners invited all _____neighbors over for a barbecue.
7. Rose broke _____best dishes.
8. How many times has Larry left_____car unlocked?
9. Mrs. Yuan decided to keep _____daughter home from school.
10. I have asked Joe again and again not to play_____music so loud.
11. Terry and I are going to enter _____names in the contest.
12. Sam is taking care of the Henderson's dog while _____are on vacation.
13. A thief broke into Mr. Castino's house and stole _____ TV and stereo.
14. I searched for half an hour before I found _____watch.
15. Peggy couldn't remember where she had parked _____car.
16. Thank you for going out of _____way to drive me home.
17. The Lopez family decided to sell _____house and move to California.
18. George and I are going to pick up_____numbers for running in the marathon.
19. I am going to meet Tony and Judy at _____house.
20. When your father and I are talking, please don't interrupt_____ conversation.

OBJECTIVE: To recognize adjectives and adverbs as modifiers

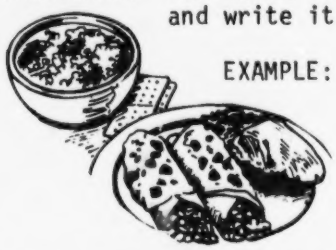
NOTE: The following definitions may be helpful for this exercise.

ADJECTIVES modify nouns -- people, places, things, or ideas:
friendly woman, busy city, small package, creative thought

ADVERBS often describe verbs -- tell how, when, or where an action took place:
cried loudly, broke suddenly, worked here

(Adverbs may also qualify or limit adjectives or other adverbs.)

DIRECTIONS: Decide whether the underlined word is an adjective or an adverb and write it in the blank.



EXAMPLE: The Mexican food was delicious. adjective
The woman tasted the spicy food cautiously. adverb

1. The room was beautifully decorated for the party. _____
2. The room was really beautiful. _____
3. Our newspaper is delivered daily. _____
4. Our daily newspaper is expensive. _____
5. You must work carefully with chemicals. _____
6. You must be careful when working with chemicals. _____
7. The doctor had to leave immediately. _____
8. I climbed the stairs very slowly. _____
9. That was a very slow horse on the track. _____
10. The emergency squad quickly gave the victim aid. _____
11. That punishment is unfair. _____
12. Anita felt that she was punished unfairly. _____
13. Charles was always a fast driver. _____
14. Charles always drives fast. _____
15. The fireman bravely saved the little boy. _____

OBJECTIVE: To recognize and correct double negatives in sentences

NOTE: A double negative exists when two negative words are used when one is sufficient.

Negative words include:				
never	nothing	nowhere	neither	hardly
not	no one	nobody	none	scarcely

PART I DIRECTIONS: Choose the correct word in parentheses so that there are no double negatives in that sentence.

EXAMPLE: I didn't remember (anything, nothing).

I remember (anything, nothing) about the accident.

1. I was so worried that I couldn't eat (anything, nothing).
2. I was so worried that I (could, couldn't) eat nothing.
3. There is (anything, nothing) we can do now.
4. There isn't (anything, nothing) we can do now.
5. We didn't order (any, no) dessert this time.
6. That car (was, wasn't) scarcely out of the way when another car pulled into the lane.
7. Frank never spoke to (anybody, nobody).
8. Neither of the children (were, weren't) home.
9. The package was so heavy that the two men (could, couldn't) hardly lift it.
10. Janet couldn't find her glasses (anywhere, nowhere).

PART II DIRECTIONS: Rewrite the following sentences to correct the double negative

1. Our neighbors aren't hardly ever at home.

_____

2. Usually I don't have no money to spend.

_____

3. You aren't never going to get that old car running again.

_____

4. There isn't nothing left in this box of detergent.

_____

5. All day Anne didn't have nothing to do.

_____

OBJECTIVE: To form the correct comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives and adverbs

DIRECTIONS: Rewrite the phrases below using the degree of comparison indicated in the parentheses.

EXAMPLE: strong argument (comparative) stronger argument

argued strongly (superlative) argued most strongly

NOTE: Never use more or most with a word that has an -er or -est ending.

1. useful hint (comparative) _____
2. funny movie (superlative) _____
3. ridiculous decision (superlative) _____
4. skillful worker (comparative) _____
5. performed well (superlative) _____
6. squeaky chair (comparative) _____
7. suspenseful movie (superlative) _____
8. decided eagerly (superlative) _____
9. dedicated employee (comparative) _____
10. valuable player (superlative) _____
11. bad results (comparative) _____
12. spoke angrily (superlative) _____
13. good speaker (comparative) _____
14. answered impatiently (superlative) _____
15. wrote neatly (comparative) _____
16. tall building (superlative) _____
17. reacted calmly (comparative) _____
18. eager student (comparative) _____
19. beautiful rose (superlative) _____
20. easily done (comparative) _____

OBJECTIVE: To form and use comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives and adverbs

DIRECTIONS: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the adjective or adverb given at the end of each sentence.

EXAMPLE: Dan runs faster than anyone else in school. (fast)

1. Sandra plays the piano _____ than Donna. (beautifully)
2. Nancy is the _____ girl in the class. (quiet)
3. Carl is _____ than Marvin. (strong)
4. This cake tastes _____ than that one. (good)
5. This has to be the _____ movie I have ever seen. (wonderful)
6. John can answer questions _____ than Fred. (quickly)
7. George has to be the _____ running back on the team. (fast)
8. Sonia worked _____ than Maria. (diligently)
9. This magazine is the _____ issue available. (late)
10. Your story is _____ interesting than mine. (much)
11. Time always seems to go _____ when you're waiting. (slowly)
12. The moon seems _____ tonight than it did last night. (bright)
13. This article on the war is _____ than that one. (timely)
14. This is the _____ wedding I have ever been to. (festive)
15. This has got to be the _____ game I've ever attended. (disappointing)
16. I couldn't tell which child was _____, John or Mike. (sleepy)
17. She has to be the _____ person I have ever met. (peculiar)
18. Which one do you like _____, brand X or brand Y? (good)
19. I like brand Z the _____ of all. (good)
20. Joe is the _____ driver I know. (skillful)

OBJECTIVE: To identify correct usage of correlative conjunctions in sentences

PART I

DIRECTIONS: Correct the underlined part of the conjunction in each sentence by writing the answer in the space provided.

EXAMPLE: Not only coffee but tea contains caffeine. but also
Either the professor nor his wife was invited to the party. or
Either the professor nor his wife was invited to the party. Neither

1. Neither Cheryl or Janet planned this trip. _____
2. Not only the union members but their wives wanted the strike stopped. _____
3. Either James nor his brother can fix the car. _____
4. Both Janet or her mother will register for the class. _____
5. Whether Janet nor her friend will buy the car depends on the final price. _____
6. Either Martin nor Theresa will be early. _____
7. Neither Martin or Theresa will be early. _____
8. Not the snow but also the ice can make driving dangerous. _____
9. Anthony has either the money nor the time to repair that house. _____
10. Not exercising but also dieting will help you lose weight. _____

PART II

DIRECTIONS: Rewrite each sentence twice using different pairs of conjunctions.

EXAMPLE: Angela was _____ rich _____ famous.

A. Angela was not only rich but also famous.

B. Angela was neither rich nor famous.

1. _____ Allen _____ my daughter knew how to cook when they were married.

A. _____

B. _____

2. Kyra was _____ an ambitious woman _____ a good supervisor.

A. _____

B. _____

3. _____ the carpeting _____ the furniture will be cleaned for $75.00.

   A. _____

   B. _____

4. I will prepare _____ breakfast _____ dinner while I'm on vacation.

   A. _____

   B. _____

5. This exercise was _____ interesting _____ difficult.

   A. _____

   B. _____

OBJECTIVE: To recognize and use coordinating and correlative conjunctions as connecting words

DIRECTIONS: Combine the sentences below by using the coordinating or correlative conjunctions written in parentheses. Change verbs when necessary.

EXAMPLE:

(or) A. Raquel will drive us. Carla will drive us.
Raquel or Carla will drive us.

(both, and) B. The actors liked the movie.
The audience liked the movie.
Both the actors and the audience liked the movie.

(and) 1. The table was sold. The chairs were sold.

(or) 2. My neighbor will babysit. My aunt will babysit.

(and) 3. The foreman was working overtime.
The electricians were working overtime.

(but) 4. My husband loves to eat. My husband hates to cook.

(or) 5. I like to eat scrambled eggs for breakfast.
I like to eat poached eggs for breakfast.

(nor) 6. I don't like to eat liver. I don't like to eat oysters.

(or) 7. My son plays basketball every summer.
My son plays baseball every summer.

(and) 8. I wrote to the company about my problems with the car.
I wrote to Action Line about my problems with the car.

(but) 9. My father enjoys fishing. My father dislikes cleaning fish.

(both, and) 10. My son wants more freedom.
My daughter wants more freedom.

(either, or) 11. Martin will work the late shift. Sam will work the late shift.

(neither, nor) 12. The director felt that Martha should be left out of the play.
The director felt that Thomas should be left out of the play.

(not only, but also) 13. Don has won a scholarship to the university.
Stan has won a scholarship to the university.

(whether, or) 14. If we go to the theater, we'll have a good time.
If we go to the movies, we'll have a good time.

(and) 15. Richard wanted cable television installed.
His wife wanted cable television installed.

OBJECTIVE: To determine subject/verb agreement in sentences with simple and compound subjects

DIRECTIONS: Underline the correct verb form in each sentence.

EXAMPLE:

The Jazz Festival (run, runs) from August 30th until September 3rd.
(simple subject)

Chicago and Milwaukee (is, are) located by Lake Michigan. (compound subject)

1. Radio stations (operate, operates) on different frequencies.
2. The states, Alaska and Hawaii, (is, are) not part of the mainland of the United States.
3. At 6:00 each morning, the soldiers (assembles, assemble) on the field to be drilled by the sergeant.
4. A man and a woman (were, was) seen driving away from the accident.
5. Mayor Ann Taylor and her administration (is, are) working on a new proposal.
6. Chicken and fish (cost, costs) less than anything else on the menu.
7. The service station attendant (say, says) your oil is low.
8. Juan and his roommates (is, are) responsible for the damage done to the apartment.
9. The city libraries (open, opens) at 9:00 a.m. daily.
10. The legislature and the governor (seem, seems) to be in agreement.
11. Does this store (permit, permits) you to write checks?
12. You can write checks only if you (shows, show) adequate identification.
13. The baggage (was, were) lost in the mix-up at the airport.
14. The editor and the reporters often (works, work) on Sundays.
15. The newspaper (have, has) many advertisements for homes this week.

OBJECTIVE: To determine subject/verb agreement in sentences which contain intervening phrases

DIRECTIONS: Underline the correct verb in each sentence.

EXAMPLE: Three officers in our club (has, have) been asked to attend the ceremony.

1. The porch light on one of the houses (is, are) automatically turned on at six o'clock every evening.
2. A gene in our bodies (determine, determines) the color of our hair.
3. Several members of the committee (was, were) responsible for certain projects.
4. The lumps in the old mattress (feels, feel) very uncomfortable.
5. Every one of the security guards (carry, carries) a gun.
6. The sides of the heart (performs, perform) different pumping functions.
7. One of us (want, wants) to win the door prize at the party tonight.
8. Murphy's relatives in Pittsburgh (has, have) a family reunion every year.
9. Several days of rain (is, are) enough to flood the sewer system.
10. The bricks of the wall (was, were) covered with graffitti.
11. All of the paper (belong, belongs) on the shelf.
12. Six people in our section (is, are) off from work with the flu.
13. The cleaners on Ashland (give, gives) a discount.
14. The files on the lawyer's desk (contains, contain) my case.
15. One of the plant foremen (plan, plans) to retire this year.

OBJECTIVE: To capitalize proper nouns, abbreviations and initials of proper nouns, and proper adjectives

DIRECTIONS: Rewrite the following phrases capitalizing when appropriate. If no capitals are required, write "none" on the line.

EXAMPLE: a factory in detroit, michigan — a factory in Detroit, Michigan

an early summer — none

1. the fourth of july _____
2. a narrow road _____
3. a city in new york _____
4. a state by the ocean _____
5. the boy scouts of america _____
6. the english settlers _____
7. a carpenter and a barber _____
8. Janet Wilson, supervisor _____
9. my favorite holiday _____
10. uncle john and aunt rebecca _____
11. the pacific ocean _____
12. a healthier climate _____
13. the civil war _____
14. ibm _____
15. the rainy season _____
16. dr. j.b. field's office _____
17. the john hancock building _____
18. governor thompson _____
19. kingston, the capital of jamaica _____
20. chicago state university _____

OBJECTIVE: To capitalize proper nouns and proper adjectives

DIRECTIONS: Before each number, write the letter of the word(s) that should be capitalized.

PART I

EXAMPLE: d a) street b) railroad c) bank d) ashland avenue

___1. a) nutrients b) protein c) chicago d) city

___2. a) weekend b) friday c) airport d) officer

___3. a) new mexico b) work c) spring d) supervisor

___4. a) elevator b) train stop c) store d) sears

PART II

DIRECTIONS: If one of the underlined words in a sentence should be capitalized, blacken the appropriate letter; if all are correct, blacken letter D.

EXAMPLES:

A B C D

■ // // // Bill Johnson, director, was waiting for the producer of the new film.
a b c

// // // ■ The train stopped at every station on the route.
a b c

A B C D

// // // // 1. What time did captain Hanson call?
a b c

// // // // 2. Sheila likes to shop at several department stores.
a b c

// // // // 3. My husband went to apply to the Xerox corporation for work.
a b c

// // // // 4. Is the greek alphabet different from the English alphabet?
a b c

// // // // 5. My neighbor decided to have her social security check sent to the bank.
a b c

// // // // 6. This spring j.d. Barr will open another company.
a b c

// // // // 7. Will Jim Hanes, supervisor, get his promotion next month?
a b c

// // // // 8. Did you go to the downtown theater yesterday?
a b c

// // // // 9. Every weekend my wife goes fishing in lake Michigan.
a b c

// // // // 10. Are we going to have our annual fourth of July picnic this year?
a b c

OBJECTIVE: To capitalize proper nouns, proper adjectives, and abbreviations or initials of proper nouns

DIRECTIONS: Circle the first letter in the words that should be capitalized in the sentences below.

EXAMPLE: (W)ashington is the capital of the (u)nited (s)tates.

1. Our friends moved to 4017 south morgan street.
2. In the spanish language, the letter h is silent.
3. Stephanie and my cousin jim were neighbors for years.
4. Jorge registered for classes at carver evening high school.
5. I told Mary to call the chicago bar association for information.
6. The constitution of the united states is almost two hundred years old.
7. Aaron will try to go to two new year's eve parties this year.
8. The capitol is the building where the congress meets.
9. Cantonese chef is a popular chinese restaurant.
10. Did you buy your wife a gift for mother's day?
11. The summer months are june, july and august.
12. St. Paul's cathedral is one of the most famous churches in london.
13. Aunt mae and uncle terry moved to colorado.
14. We usually spend sunday evenings at home.
15. Are doctor and mrs. rivera coming this friday?
16. Have you been to the observation deck in the statue of liberty?
17. Mexico is part of north america.
18. Christmas is on december 25th.
19. Knight press, inc. owns a daily paper called the morning times.
20. My son just enlisted in the US marine corps.